

By Mr. GORDON: Resolution of David Lane and 730 other citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, protesting against any additional increase of special taxes now imposed upon the brewery and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of the American Independence Union, favoring embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Memorial of Rotary Club and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City; Commercial Boosters' Club of Logan, Utah; and Utah Manufacturing Society and Utah Chapter of the American Mining Congress in favor of a general revision of mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, Cal., urging establishment of a naval base in southern California; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of Western States Water Power Conference, Portland, Oreg., relative to development of natural resources of the country, etc.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, in favor of national preparedness; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KETTNER: Resolutions and petitions requesting Federal aid in exterminating the citrus canker, from chambers of commerce at Highland, Pomona, Santa Ana, and Redlands, Cal., from fruit growers' exchanges and associations, and from private growers throughout southern California; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAFFAN: Memorial of Pennsylvania Bar Association, to modernize and make uniform the procedure of the courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, favoring suitable measure of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, proposing redraft of insurance section of the Federal stamp-tax act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of Sommer Fruit Co., of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against an extra war tax of 1 cent on every shipment made by commission merchants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany bill for increase in pension to Leonard E. Griffith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Hays Gaskill; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany the bill H. R. 4413, for the relief of Oliver C. Stringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 2063, for the relief of Jess Musgrave; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Hannah Griffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: Petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention at San Francisco, Cal., 2,500 delegates, representing over 316 American societies and lodges of the Western States, all voters, favoring embargo on arms and munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OAKLEY: Memorial of Connecticut delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, relative to completion of terminal facilities for ocean-going vessels at New London, Conn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, favoring just and fair pay by the Government to the railroads for transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Willard Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany H. R. 5524, to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Amos Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 5525, granting an increase of pension to Nathan Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 5520, granting a pension to Wiley T. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Ethel Lindsay and 24 other citizens of Mason County, Ill., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of the Herpicide Co., of Detroit, Mich., protesting against reenactment of the emergency tax on toilet goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition and proof of Ellsworth E. Welch for special act; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Memorial of North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, relative to distribution of the war tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 16, 1915.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that Thou hast so related us in the marvelous oneness of human interests that if we are true to ourselves we can not be false to any man. Our interest lies far beyond our thought of self to-day. Great world issues press themselves upon us. Vast tracts lie in feverish excitement and in mortal agony. Yet we turn our thoughts in prayer to Thee in the assurance that if we are right with Thy law we will be able to find the way of the general good. Teach us the divine wisdom of attesting all issues in the holiest place of our own hearts where truth in fullness lies. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 32).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine and ordered to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, schedules of papers on file in the Treasury Department which are useless and of no permanent value or historical interest. The communication and accompanying paper will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE] the committee on the part of the Senate. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment thereof.

BUILDING OF WARSHIPS (H. DOC. NO. 389).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the building of four warships of a type, power, and speed best suited to the United States, together with a report on the value and uses in naval warfare of aeroplanes, dirigibles, balloons, and submarines as revealed by the European war, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL (S. DOC. NO. 24).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, stating that the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum is ready for occupancy and has been turned over to the custody of the proper officer of the hospital until such legislation is enacted touching the custodianship of the building, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

ENLARGEMENT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS (S. DOC. NO. 25).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement relative to the rental of properties to be removed for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 399).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a statement showing the purchase of typewriters used in that department

during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 10), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, office machines, and other labor-saving devices in that department (H. Doc. No. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission transmitting a statement relative to the purchase of typewriters for use in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 17), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing the purchase of typewriters used in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 18), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices used in that department (H. Doc. No. 19), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing the purchase of typewriters used in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 7), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices used in that department (H. Doc. No. 6), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, office machines, and other labor-saving devices used in that department (H. Doc. No. 11), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, transmitting a statement relative to the purchase and exchange of typewriters used in that office during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 5), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the superintendent of the building and grounds, Library of Congress, transmitting a statement showing the purchase and exchange of typewriters used in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 15), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL OF DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 113), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 155), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 108), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate the report of the superintendent of the building and grounds, Library of Congress, showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 53), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 129), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa;

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.;

H. J. Res. 60. A joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 61. A joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

The message further transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. SAMUEL ANDREW WITHERSPOON, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi.

The message also announced that the Speaker had appointed as a part of the Joint Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers, on the part of the House, Mr. TALBOTT, of Maryland, and Mr. BENNET, of New York.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The following joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 60. A joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 61. A joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I present a memorial received by myself and my colleagues of Oregon from the American Neutrality League of that State, to which are attached about 6,000 names of our citizens, protesting against the shipment of arms and munitions to any of the belligerents. I shall not ask that the names be printed, but I do ask that the body of the memorial itself be printed in the RECORD. I take pleasure in doing this at the request of the signers, all of whom are citizens of Oregon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The memorial is as follows:

To GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, United States Senator; HARRY LANE, United States Senator; W. C. HAWLEY, Congressman; N. J. SINKOFF, Congressman; and C. N. MCARTHUR, Congressman:

We, the undersigned citizens and voters of Oregon, are absolutely opposed to the exportation of arms and ammunition to any and all nations at war, and, for humanitarian reasons, we request you to vote for and support at the next session of Congress a resolution investing the President with the power to place an embargo upon the shipment of all arms and ammunition.

We maintain that the shipment of arms and ammunition is wrong and that we, as a sovereign Nation, have a right to prohibit, at any time, the exportation of arms and ammunition. We base our claims on international law and precedent, as follows:

Wooley on International Law: "If the neutral, instead of wheat should send powder or balls, cannon or rifles, this would be a direct encouragement of the war, and so a departure from the neutral position. On January 23, 1871, long after the Franco-Prussian War had begun, President Grant signed an embargo on arms. The result of this was that the war was settled within a few months and the shedding of much blood was prevented."

"President Taft in 1912 issued a proclamation forbidding the export of arms and munitions to Mexico, and in 1913, while war was in progress, President Wilson placed an embargo on munitions of war to Mexico."

"The British Government has a law on its statute books conferring discretionary power on the King of England to forbid the export of arms and ammunition. On April 23, 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War, that Government warned British subjects against unneutral acts, among which were enumerated the supplying of arms, ammunition, military stores, or materials."

"During the Spanish-American War, upon the mere protest of our ambassador, Andrew D. White, the German Government stopped the sale of arms and munitions of war to Spain."

At this time every neutral country, except the United States, has placed an embargo on munitions of war.

In addition to the above, we have the following declarations of President Wilson:

"We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction which might give preference to one party in the struggle over another."

"We should not extend or withhold aid to or from either if actual circumstances were such that both parties are not equally befriended."

Aside from the above, we are convinced that the building up of the enormous industry in arms and ammunition is a serious and positive menace to our safety and economic welfare.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorial will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I have a letter, in the form of a petition, which I desire to present, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

ELIZABETH BOARD OF TRADE,
Elizabeth, N. J., December 14, 1915.

HON. JAMES E. MARTINE,
The Burlington, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the Elizabeth Board of Trade on Thursday evening, December 9, the following resolutions, passed by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at its convention at Savannah, were approved:

"Resolved, That we request of Congress the immediate acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of the existing Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the improvement thereof to a free sea-level waterway, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers."

"Resolved, That we request of Congress the immediate adoption of the project for a modern waterway across the State of New Jersey, connecting the Delaware River with Raritan Bay, and the enactment of such provisions as will insure the early acquisition of the right of way from the State, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers and pledged by the State statute."

This organization has always been interested in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association's project, and your support of measures which will make the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the canal across New Jersey links in this intracoastal system will be appreciated.

Yours, truly,

ALEXIS J. COLMAN,
Secretary.

Mr. PITTMAN. I present a petition prepared by the Nevada Indian Association, signed by 5,000 citizens, relative to home sites for the nonreservation Indians in the State of Nevada. I do not ask that the names be printed; but, as the petition is very short, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, and it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as follows:

THE NEVADA INDIAN ASSOCIATION,
July 1, 1915.

HON. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS and HON. KEY PITTMAN, United States Senators from Nevada, and HON. E. E. ROBERTS, United States Representative from Nevada:

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of the State of Nevada, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

There are about 5,000 Indians now residing within the State of Nevada. Of this number approximately 2,000 are living upon reservations which are maintained by and under the direct supervision of the Government of the United States, while the remaining 3,000 are homeless, without support, and have never received any gratuities from the Government, living in hovels, under insanitary conditions which menace not only their health but the health of the communities in which they live, and leading a precarious existence. Many of these 3,000 Indians are squatting upon land from which they are liable at any time to be ejected; no encouragement is now given them to support themselves or to improve their present distressing condition. There are no available public lands for their use, and the present Indian reservations are inadequate for a larger number than those who are already being provided for. We believe that many of these homeless Indians, with proper instruction in home making and agriculture and with some financial assistance from the Government, will make useful residents.

And we respectfully petition your active support of an appropriation by Congress of the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of procuring home sites with adequate water rights and providing agricultural instruction for the nonreservation Indians of the State of Nevada, to the end that they may become self-supporting and more useful residents of this State.

Mr. THOMPSON presented memorials of the Society of Friends, of Northbranch; the Society of Friends, of Hesper; the Society of Friends, of La Fayette; the Society of Friends, of Haviland; the Society of Friends, of Rose Hill; the Society of Friends, of Rose Valley; Local Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, of Blaine; Local Union No. 562, Farmers' Union, of Erie; Local Union No. 823, Farmers' Union, of Stark; Hurricane Grange, No. 359, Patrons of Husbandry, of Overbrook; sundry citizens of Liberal and North Branch; and of the congregation of the Church of the Brethren, of Larned, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, of Washington, D. C., pledging aid to the President and Congress to maintain the honor of our country and the rights of her citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MYERS. I present a letter from Hon. S. V. Stewart, governor of Montana, regarding the Flathead reclamation project, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., December 1, 1915.

HON. HENRY L. MYERS,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Herewith I am sending a letter that has just been received from Mr. James Harbert, chairman of the irrigation committee of the Polson Chamber of Commerce, in which he asks my assistance in the campaign for a million dollar appropriation for the Flathead irrigation project.

I am glad, indeed, to add my voice to the cause, and would rejoice to know that the energetic efforts of yourself and the other members of the Montana delegation had borne fruit in the shape of an adequate appropriation for this exceedingly important work. It seems to me that the parent Government in control of these projects owes it to itself and to the settlers upon the projects to exert every effort possible to bring its plans to a workable conclusion.

In view of your intimate knowledge of the details of this stupendous project, it is not necessary for me to particularize. It is apparent, however, that since the project is only 25 per cent completed after a lapse of five years, the duty of the Federal Government is plain in the premises. If the Government means to keep faith with the settlers who have gone and those who would go upon this great domain, it should give an earnest of its purpose. This can not be done by a niggardly appropriation. The setting apart of a liberal sum for the prosecution of the work would inspire all those interested with fresh hope and give notice to all our people that the Government was in all earnest when the project was undertaken and that it proposes to do its full share to bring about a realization of the hopes of the people in that splendid section of Montana.

I sincerely trust that the Government may be brought to see and discharge its duty with regard to the Flathead project.

Very truly, yours,

S. V. STEWART, Governor.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 10. (Introduced by MacDonald, of Flathead.) Whereas the Glacier National Park, situated in the counties of Flathead and Teton, in the State of Montana, is wholly under the supervision of the Government of the United States, is divided by a high mountain range over which there is no means of travel other than by railroad; and

Whereas the various counties in the State of Montana both east and west of the Glacier National Park have constructed and do maintain wholly at their expense highways which are now open for through travel from the east boundary of the State to the said Glacier National Park and from the west boundary of the State to the west entrance of said park, which said highways connect with highways which are now open for travel from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, leaving an unconstructed link through the Glacier National Park which should be completed at the earliest possible moment; and Whereas under present conditions it is impossible for tourists and travelers to go through said park except by pack horses and under very adverse conditions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That the Government of the United States be urged to make an appropriation and to start the construction of a roadway through the park from east to west; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from Montana.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. McDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, Governor.

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss:

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of House joint memorial No. 10, praying the Federal Government to construct a roadway from east to west through Glacier National Park, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 8. (By Burnett.)

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana, in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully represent and petition—

Whereas, in order to secure the exploration and development of coal, oil, and gas resources, it is necessary that leases be executed by the State of Montana, granting authority to its lessees to explore such coal, oil, and gas resources and to extract the same from its lands, and to use so much of the surface as may be necessary therefor, upon the payment of a proper rental or royalty; and

Whereas, by the terms of the act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, providing for the formation of constitutions and State governments for the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and the admission thereof into the Union, and making donations of public lands to such States, it was provided that the lands so donated and granted may be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section, to any one person or company: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana do request the Congress of the United States to so amend the aforesaid act of February 22, 1889, as to permit the said several States, including the State of Montana, by its proper officers, to execute leases for the exploration and extraction of the aforesaid minerals which may be contained upon or beneath the surface of any of said granted lands, together with the right to use so much of the surface of said lands as may be necessary therefor, and for such periods of time as may be determined by or under the legislative authority of said States.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forthwith transmitted to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands, the Secretary of the Interior, and to each Member of the Montana delegation in Congress.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. McDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

S. V. STEWART, Governor.

Approved March 8, 1915.

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss:

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of House joint memorial No. 8, memorializing Congress to amend the act of February 22, 1889, regarding the leasing of public lands for periods of not more than five years, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 7. (Introduced by Coburn.)

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, situated in the northwestern portion of the State of Montana, comprising an area of approximately 1,500,000 acres, the major portion of which is of great agricultural value and capable of producing cereals and other farm products in great abundance, is now reserved for the use of the Piegan Indian Tribe; and

Whereas the total membership of said Indian tribe is less than 2,489 persons, including men, women, and children; and

Whereas there has been allotted in severalty to each member of said tribe valuable lands, sufficient under a proper administration of their affairs to sustain said Indians in comfort and assure them the means of an independent livelihood; and

Whereas but a very small portion of said Indian reservation is ever used by any of said Indian tribe for any purpose whatsoever, the same being leased to large cattle owners and flock masters at a rental insignificant by comparison with the agricultural possibilities thereof; and

Whereas practically all of the valuable homestead lands of northwestern Montana have been claimed and occupied under the homestead laws of the United States; and

Whereas it is physically impossible for this number of Indians to occupy and use this vast area of valuable farm land, even though said Indians were possessed of the average ability of our white citizens in the management of agricultural pursuits; and

Whereas it would result in the great betterment of the industrial, financial, and moral conditions of the Indians themselves if they were compelled to occupy, use, and manage, under proper supervision, the lands already allotted to them, large areas of which have been irrigated by the Government at great expense and are now almost wholly unused: Therefore be it

Resolved (the senate concurring), That we, the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of necessary legislation to open for settlement at as early a date as practicable the land embraced within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation situated in the northwestern portion of the State of Montana.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded to the Secretary of State, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about the early opening to homestead settlement or otherwise of said Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

W. W. McDOWELL,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor.

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss:

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 7, memorializing Congress to pass the necessary legislation for the opening of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 5. (Introduced by Gladden.)

A resolution memorializing Congress for the building of one steel bridge jointly with Sanders County across the Flathead River on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Whereas the lands lying west of the Flathead River in the Flathead Indian Reservation in Sanders County are populated by about one-third of the white and Indian residents of the county;

Whereas the agency buildings and one of the chief marketing and commercial centers of said district, the town of Dixon, are situated on the east side of said Flathead River;

Whereas there are no means of communication from the Government lands of the Flathead Indian Reservation, lying west of the Flathead River, and the agency located at the town of Dixon, except by a long, devious route, necessitating the travel of 100 miles or more;

Whereas the lands embraced within said district have been thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the United States;

Whereas there is no bridge across said Flathead River, and the same is not fordable, at the said town of Dixon, and ferry boats can not operate thereon except during a limited period of time in the summer months: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the Senate concurring herein), That we petition the Congress of the United States for the necessary funds to be taken out of the moneys belonging to the Flathead Indians to enable the joint construction with the County of Sanders, Mont., under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners of Sanders County, of one steel highway bridge across the Flathead River, opposite the agency buildings, at Dixon, Mont., one-half of the expense of the construction of said bridge to be paid out of the funds belonging to the Flathead Indians and the other half of said expense to be paid out of the road and bridge fund of Sanders County, under an agreement to be entered into between the proper Federal officers and the county commissioners of Sanders County.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the secretary of state of the State of Montana, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of Montana, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about speedy action for the accomplishment of the ends and purposes herein indicated.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. McDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1915.

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

S. V. STEWART, Governor.
A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss:

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of joint house resolution No. 5, a resolution memorializing Congress for the building of one steel bridge jointly with Sanders County across the Flathead River on the Flathead Indian Reservation, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislature Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 10. (Introduced by Byrnes.)

Whereas soon after the commencement of the war which is now being waged in Europe certain of the belligerent nations began and continued the seizure of ships sailing under American and other neutral flags carrying copper from America to European nations not involved in the war, which seizures resulted in almost the entire cessation of copper shipments to neutral countries, and such narrowing of the legitimate foreign markets with the restricted demand in this country threatened to make impossible the continuance of the copper production in this country, even at the then curtailed rate, thus most seriously crippling one of the main industries of Montana and bringing further disaster to our people; and

Whereas largely through the prompt, energetic, and able protests of Montana's Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Hon. HENRY L. MYERS, the Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH, the Hon. TOM STOUT, and the Hon. JOHN M. EVANS, and their clear exposition of the injustice and indefensibility of such action of the warring nations in interfering with commerce under neutral flags and between neutral nations, the State Department of the United States made emphatic protests against such conduct and notified the offending nation that such interference with our commerce would no longer be tolerated, which protest has resulted in at least partial, and promises in the near future full, relief from such situation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana does hereby emphatically commend the action of and the assistance rendered by Montana Senators and Representatives and does hereby express the indebtedness of the people of our State to them, and does hereby commend the Department of State of the United States for the firm stand taken by it upon a matter so vital to Montana's interest, and does further urge that continued vigilance be exercised, to the end that there be no further interference of this character with commerce in the products of Montana's industries: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to Montana Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Department of State of the United States.

W. W. McDOWELL,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 5, 1915.

Filed March 5, 1915, at 2.45 o'clock p. m.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor.
A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Montana, ss:

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate resolution No. 10, commending the action of Montana Senators and Representatives in bringing about relief from seizure of United States ships by belligerent nations enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 5th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.
Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present petitions from the Chamber of Commerce of Kalispell, the public schools of Polson, of sundry homesteaders residing in the Little Bitter Root Valley, and of sundry citizens, all in the State of Montana, and also a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead Indian reclamation project. I ask that the petitions may be printed in the RECORD, with the name of the first signer and the words "and many others," if there be more than one signer.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALISPELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Kalispell, Mont., November 12, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

The Flathead reclamation project, embraced in the counties of Flathead and Missoula, is one of the largest and most valuable reclamation projects in the United States, embracing approximately 152,000 acres of land, involving the ownership of Indian allotments and lands belonging to white settlers, taken under the homestead act. The estimated cost of this project is \$6,500,000.

More than five years have passed since work first commenced upon this project, less than \$2,000,000 having been actually expended up to date, there being only about 25 per cent of the project completed at the present time, and it has been estimated that it will require at least 25 years, at the present rate of progress, to complete this project.

A great many people who are holding homesteads upon this land have already been in this country for more than 25 years and have spent the best part of their lives in opening up and developing a new region, formerly turning their attention to stock raising.

This land was taken in good faith by the settlers, believing that the Government would carry out its expressed and implied pledge in placing water upon their land.

The record up to date shows that the Government has been negligent and manifestly unfair in the tardiness of its proceedings and dealings with the people.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the people have become discouraged and have lost faith in the General Government and are leaving their claims after having spent all the money they had in partial development of same.

It occurs to us that there is an obligation on the part of the Government toward the people who have come hundreds of miles and located on this land, spending all their earnings for years and years upon the foundation of a home, and it is up to the Government of the United States to make good their implied and sacred promise to the people.

There is probably nowhere in the United States a region possessing a more beautiful climate or of more scenic attractiveness, or a soil that will respond with greater returns to irrigation than this Flathead project.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully urge that immediate action be taken looking toward the development of this Flathead irrigation project by the present session of Congress.

W. H. GRIFFIN, President.
P. N. BERNARD, Secretary.

POLSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Polson, Mont., December 7, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

The Flathead reclamation project, embraced in the counties of Flathead and Missoula, is one of the largest and most valuable reclamation projects in the United States, embracing approximately 152,000 acres of land, involving the ownership of Indian allotments and lands belonging to white settlers, taken under the homestead act. The estimated cost of this project is \$6,500,000.

More than five years have passed since work first commenced upon this project, less than \$2,000,000 having been actually expended up to date, there being only about 25 per cent of the project completed at the present time, and it has been estimated that it will require at least 25 years, at the present rate of progress, to complete this project.

A great many people who are holding homesteads upon this land have already been in this country for more than 25 years and have spent the best part of their lives in opening up and developing a new region, formerly turning their attention to stock raising.

This land was taken by the settlers in good faith, believing that the Government would carry out its expressed and implied pledges in placing water upon their land.

The record up to date shows that the Government has been negligent and manifestly unfair in the tardiness of its proceedings and dealings with the people.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the people have become discouraged and have lost faith in the General Government and are leaving their claims, after having spent all the money they had in partial development of same.

It occurs to us that there is an obligation on the part of the Government toward the people who have come hundreds of miles and located on this land, spending all their earnings for years and years upon the foundation of a home, and it is up to the Government of the United States to make good their implied and sacred promise to the people.

There is probably nowhere in the United States a region possessing a more beautiful climate or of more scenic attractiveness, or a soil that will respond with greater returns to irrigation, than this Flathead project.

In view of the foregoing facts, we, the pupils of the Polson public and high schools, do respectfully request that Congress grant an appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 for construction work on this project for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING JOHNSON
(And many others).

POLSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Polson, Mont., December 7, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the teachers of the Polson public schools, realizing the urgent need of an appropriation sufficiently large to insure the early completion of the Flathead reclamation project, do respectfully request your sincere consideration of the petition "A million for the Flathead."

MAURICE D. PACE
(And many others).

LONE PINE, MONT., October 1, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, whose names are hereunto subscribed, respectfully represent that we are homesteaders in the Little Bitter Root Valley, under the Flathead irrigation project, on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana. The Little Bitter Root Valley, in which we live, along with other parts of the Flathead Reservation, was thrown open to settlement five years ago, and people were invited by the Government to come in here and settle and purchase land from the Government at the appraised valuation of from \$1 to \$7 per acre. It is not a free gift of Government land. We pay for all the land we get, at the appraised valuation thereof.

The Government intended this for an irrigated settlement. The land is dry land, unfit for dry-land farming. It must be irrigated in order to produce crops. The Government divided the land into homestead units of 40 and 80 acres, intended for irrigated lands; entirely too small for dry-land farming, even if the land were adapted thereto. The Government gave the people to understand that their lands would be irrigated, and the settlers agreed to pay back to the Government the cost of putting water on their lands. The Government authorized and started the Flathead reclamation project. The settlers were justified in assuming that work thereon would be prosecuted with due diligence and that it would be completed in a reasonable time.

Settlers came into the Little Bitter Root Valley five years ago and erected improvements and began cultivation of their lands, putting their all therein and staking everything they had thereon, supposing they would get water within a reasonable time.

Five years have passed and nothing has been done; no start has been made toward putting water on the lands of the Little Bitter Root Valley. For four years the settlers struggled and starved, those who could remain. Two-thirds or three-fourths of them have been compelled to abandon the struggle and leave their homes. Most of those who have remained have expended all of their means. This year unusual rains have produced good crops and has shown of what the land is capable with water on it. There has not been another such year in 25 years, and there may not be one again in 25 years more.

The settlers are in a desperate situation. They feel they have not been treated right. They feel the Government has not kept good faith with them. We appeal most earnestly to you for an adequate appropriation by Congress for the Flathead reclamation project for next year, sufficient to use a part thereof for starting reclamation work in the Little Bitter Root Valley, which is a legitimate part of the Flathead reclamation project, and should no longer be overlooked. We earnestly pray to you to heed our prayer for relief. We are American citizens and bear our share in keeping up the Government, and we ask for justice at your hands. With great respect,

GEO. G. O'NEAL
(And many others).

To the President and Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: As one of the unit holders, occupying land within the Flathead project, I desire to submit for your consideration the following:

At the invitation of the Government I entered upon an irrigable unit embraced in the Flathead project, under promise by the Government that my land would be irrigated either in whole or in part, and after more than five years of watchful and patient waiting this project is now about 25 per cent completed, and as a result of the Government's failure to carry out its express and implied pledges made to us at the time we made entry, many of the unit holders have been compelled to temporarily or permanently abandon their homes.

We maintain that the treatment accorded to us has been unfair and not in harmony with the promises made us when we settled upon these arid lands, and we can see no good reason for the Government's procrastinating methods in dealing with this project up to this time. It is to the interest of both the Indian and white man that this project be prosecuted more vigorously, and the lands will amply stand for all construction and maintenance charges, provided the work is carried on in an economical and businesslike manner.

All funds expended in connection with the project are reimbursable either to the Indian or the Government, and the sooner this reclamation scheme is completed the sooner the Indian will be reimbursed for the money he has invested on account of same.

In view of the foregoing facts I respectfully request that Congress grant an appropriation for at least a million dollars for construction work on this project during the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted.

NIELS A. CHRISTENSEN
(And many others).

To the President and Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: This joint communication from the Chambers of Commerce of Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls, Mont., is directed to you for the purpose of securing remedial legislation for the Indian allottees and farm-unit holders occupying lands under the Flathead reclamation project, situate in Flathead and Missoula Counties, in Montana.

This project embraces the reclamation of 152,000 acres of the finest lands of the former Flathead Indian Reserve, the ownership of which is about equally divided between the Indian and white man, and is the largest and most comprehensive Indian irrigation scheme ever undertaken in the United States.

The estimated cost of the project is \$6,500,000, but after five years has elapsed since construction work was begun, less than 25 per cent of the project is completed, and the sole reason for this delay is that Congress appropriated less than \$2,000,000 for the work during the period. It is evident that at this rate of appropriation it will require 25 years to finish the undertaking.

The Indian and white man alike entered these lands under the implied promise and pledge from the Government to have water available for these lands within a reasonable time. It has woefully failed to keep its obligation, and so flagrant a violation of agreement by an individual rather than the Government would doubtless be open to speedy redress in the courts.

There is not the slightest element of charity entering into an appropriation by Congress for the Flathead project; all of the funds used in construction are reimbursable either to the Government or to the Indian fund, depending from which source received, and this obligation for repayment stands as a first lien upon all the lands within the project.

The towns of Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls, Mont., are directly contiguous to the territory included in this project, and our merchants and manufacturers serve the settlers upon these lands. Our interest in urging the speedy completion of the project is as great as theirs, which completion means everything to the development of this fertile section of the Northwest, and consequently to the prosperity of its people.

We therefore request that an appropriation sufficiently large, looking toward the speedy completion of the Flathead irrigation project, be passed at the coming session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

KALISPELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
W. H. GRIFFIN, President;
P. N. BERNARD, Secretary.
WHITEFISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
J. F. WELDE, President;
FRED S. PERRY, Secretary.
COLUMBIA FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
R. W. MAIN, President;
WILLIAM L. FITZSIMMONS, Secretary.

SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Spokane, November 23, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: This communication is addressed to you for the purpose of securing remedial legislation for the allottees and unit holders occupying lands within the Flathead project, situate in Flathead and Missoula Counties, in Montana.

If we are correctly informed, this project is the largest and most comprehensive Indian irrigation scheme ever undertaken in this country and involves the reclamation of approximately 152,000 acres of land, the ownership of same being about equally divided between the Indian and the white man.

We are advised that the completed cost of this project will be about \$6,500,000, and after more than five years of construction work less than \$2,000,000 has been actually expended. The project is now about 25 per cent completed and at the present rate appropriations are being made will require 25 years to complete this project.

The Indian and white man alike went upon these lands in good faith expecting the Government to carry out its express and implied pledges and promises made to them at the time they made entry. We maintain that the treatment accorded to the settlers under this project has been manifestly unfair, and inasmuch as the irrigation scheme has been properly authorized by law it is clearly the duty of the Government to push this work to a speedy completion and make the water available at the very earliest possible moment.

All the funds used in connection with the construction of this project are reimbursable either to the Indian or to the Government. The settlers have pledged their lands and very lives for all construction and maintenance charges, and we would like you to especially bear in mind the fact that no gratuitous appropriations have been made in connection with the Flathead project. The lands will amply stand for the expenditure providing the work is carried forth in a businesslike, expeditious, and economical manner.

The people of Spokane are particularly interested in the speedy completion of this project, as this district is within a 250-mile radius of the city and is a part of the great inland empire of which Spokane is the logical and geographical center. Our jobbers and manufacturers are serving the merchants on this project, and there is therefore a large community of interest between us and our relations are reciprocal to the last degree.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully request that an appropriation sufficiently large, looking toward the speedy development of the Flathead irrigation project, be passed by the next session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. S. RAMAGE, President.
G. C. CORBALEY, Secretary.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Fort Peck, Mont., praying for the opening of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Resolutions.

Whereas the opening and settlement of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation has been a pronounced failure, we, citizens of the United States and members of the Fort Peck Settlement Association, in meeting assembled for the purpose of inducing the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States and the Congress of the United States to so alter the laws and regulations as to the settlement of the reservation that the same may be quickly settled and cultivated into fertile fields; and

Whereas the Government's attempt to settle this reservation has been a failure in that only approximately 500 entrymen have filed thereon, out of a possible 6,000, on the very fertile land of this reservation; and

Whereas the increased size of the unit of land has been no stimulus to the number of settlers on the reservation; and

Whereas the hardships in the settling of this reservation imposed by the present laws has caused settlers to seek other lands in the United States public domain and in the fertile lands of the Dominion of Canada; and

Whereas the present settlers upon the Fort Peck Reservation find the burden of meeting their payments under the present appraisement so great that many of them are unable to meet their payments thereon and to support their families, let alone improve their lands; and

Whereas the present method of appraisement has been a loss to the Indians, in that the lands have not been settled and the settlers now thereon have from necessity become delinquent in their payments, all tending toward the loss of anticipated funds to the Indians: And therefore be it

Resolved and respectfully suggested to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Congress of the United States, as follows, to wit:

1. That the appraisement as made of the land of the Fort Peck Reservation be removed and a reappraisal be made in lieu thereof.

2. That the payment of the appraised price of the land be extended over a period of 10 years.

3. That all settlers who have filed on 160-acre tracts be allowed to take additional 160-acre tracts on the reservation, although the same be not contiguous as now required by the homestead laws.

Respectfully submitted.

FORT PECK SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION,
C. F. BLAICH, President.
J. P. MURPHY, Secretary.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia, Wash., praying for the establishment of summer homesteads in national forests. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Resolution favoring a Federal law providing for summer homesteads in national forests.

Whereas the vast area of public land, national forests, State school lands, and Indian lands in the Northwest States, in many counties amounting to 50 and as high as 75 per cent of their area, that are not subject to taxation for the maintenance of local government and general local development; and

Whereas the national forests of the Northwest States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington cover an area of approximately 44,000,000 acres, covering one of the most remarkable scenic and climatic regions in the world; and

Whereas this vast scenic region has been made accessible to the tourist through the completion of the National Parks Transcontinental Highway, reaching from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound, and passing through the great national forests over one continuous natural park highway of more than a thousand miles; and

Whereas hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by local communities in building lateral highways to beautiful local scenic attractions, lakes, canyons, and glaciers, making accessible a vast panorama of scenic wonderland; and

Whereas it has been estimated that in 1910 \$350,000,000 of money was spent by American tourists in foreign lands, and in 1914 it is estimated that \$500,000,000 was thus spent by our people; and

Whereas a recent Washington, D. C., dispatch, emanating from the Interior Department, says, "Reports made public to-night show that more than twice as many persons visited the national parks of the west in the season just closed than last year. Yellowstone Park recorded 51,820 tourists, compared with 20,250 in 1914. Mr. Lane said that the policy first inaugurated two years ago by permitting automobiles to enter the parks had been a success, and would be continued"; and

Whereas hundreds of tourists from Eastern and Southern States in automobiles made their first trip over the National Parks Transcontinental Highway in 1915, and declared it superior to the Lincoln Highway; and

Whereas at a Government sale of villa sites on Flathead Lake, Mont., August, 1915, every lot offered at public auction, comprising over 900, was sold to purchasers from different States of the Union, who purchased them for summer homes, proving conclusively that the people want summer homes in the Northwest; and

Whereas there are thousands of beautiful lakes, accessible by modern automobile roads, canyons, and deep forests along beautiful mountain streams, in the great national forests, offering beautiful summer homes to thousands of people of the arid and humid States of the East and South; and

Whereas there is an insistent and growing demand for summer homes in the great park regions of the Northwest, and to own them in fee simple: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a Federal law providing for summer homesteads in the national forests of 10 acres each, residence of three months during three successive years, with such improvements as the General Government might deem advisable, and at end of three years patent shall issue to the entryman.

THE OLYMPIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
J. L. PETERS, President.
H. L. WHITING, Secretary.

OLYMPIA, WASH., December 8, 1915.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present the following telegram from the president of the Texas Farmers' Union and the Association of State Presidents of Farmers' Unions and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

FORT WORTH, TEX., December 14, 1915.

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

General belief among leading southern farmers and business men that bear cliques operating illegal combination purpose of depressing cotton prices. Bulls prosecuted heretofore by Government for boosting prices. Let Government take vigorous and effective action against bears. We have shortest crop in 16 years; largest consumption. Your prompt action will assist.

HENRY N. POPE,
President Farmers' Union of Texas and
Association of State Presidents Farmers' Unions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to state that I have called the attention of the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General to this matter, and both authorities have promised to give it immediate and vigorous investigation.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I have a telegram bearing upon the so-called deficiency tax bill. I send it to the Clerk's desk and ask that it may be read for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., December 14, 1915.

Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Washington, D. C.:

We want to protest as earnestly as we can against the reenactment of the emergency tax on toilet goods. We do not object to the users of face powder and lip rouge paying the Government for their vanity, but the emergency tax placed a theoretical penalty upon cleanliness, because \$10 are spent for tooth and mouth cleaning substances, dandruff remedies, baby powders, etc., to \$1 that is spent for actual vanity. The reason that cleanly people escaped this penalty is because retailers would not pass the tax along to consumers. The result is that the consumer escapes the 2½ per cent tax and the manufacturer, who passes it, contributes a 5 to 20 per cent tax on his business. If luxuries are to be taxed, jewelry, silks, satins, laces, feminine headwear in excess of \$10 each, etc., could be named, but this would cause such a storm of protest that the proposers of the tax would abandon it, just as the gasoline auto tax was abandoned. Foreign manufacturers of toilet goods have been long established and are fostered and encouraged by their home governments. The American toilet-goods industry has had a hard row to hoe. It bears an excessive portion of the internal revenue. It may be almost put out of business because of the war, and now it would seem, on account of its weakness, it is to be again belittled with as hastily planned, expensively executed, and unjust a tax as has ever been imposed in this country. Please look into this carefully and oppose it if you think we are right.

THE HERPICIDE CO.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A concurrent resolution. (Lathrop Committee.)

Whereas by chapter 6 of the laws of the State of North Dakota, of 1891, entitled "An act designating and appropriating section 36 in township 140 north, range 49 west, in the county of Cass, for the use of the State agricultural college as a site for that institution," there was appropriated, with the consent of the Congress of the United States, out of the lands granted to the State of North Dakota by the United States for the use of the common schools, section 36, in township 140 north, range 49 west, in Cass County, N. Dak., for the use of the said agricultural college as a site for that institution; and

Whereas the common-school fund has been thereby decreased; and Whereas it is for the best interest of such common schools in the State that such section of land so appropriated be replaced and a new section granted in lieu thereof; and

Whereas Federal legislation is necessary for that purpose: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully petitioned and requested to grant and set apart from the unappropriated Government lands within the State of North Dakota a section of land to be selected by the said State of North Dakota, in lieu of the foregoing section 36, in township 140, range 49, for the use of the common-school fund of said State; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota in Congress.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRaine,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A concurrent resolution. (Everson.)

Whereas the United States should maintain an attitude of impartial neutrality toward all the warring nations of Europe; and Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war to any of said warring nations is not consistent with the purpose and policy of the United States to be strictly and impartially neutral; and Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war has the effect of prolonging the conflict now raging in Europe: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring), That we view the present war as a crime and travesty on civilization and read with horror its daily record of destruction and death; that we earnestly urge Congress to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the United States to any of the nations engaged in this war in order to consistently maintain a fair and impartial neutrality toward all such nations.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the President of the United States.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRaine,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of State of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A concurrent resolution (Gibbens) relating to national inspection and grading of grain.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring) That—

Whereas there is being considered by the Congress of the United States an act providing for the uniform grading of grain and the proper inspection thereof; and

Whereas this act provides for an appeal being made to some higher authority than a local State board of grain appeals, thus giving to the producers and shippers of grain of North Dakota a right of review of the findings of such board of grain appeals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to support this principle enacted into law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of such representatives in Congress.

J. H. FRaine,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.
A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jamestown, N. Dak., praying for national censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Reformed Church of the United States of York, Nebr., and of sundry citizens of Morton County, N. Dak., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of McLean County and Oliver County, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the placing of a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON. I present a petition, numerous signed, in favor of additional taxes on intoxicating liquors not used for medicinal purposes. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

Mr. BRYAN. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida and request that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida June 1, 1915.

Concurrent resolution relating to holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Whereas the territory comprising the State of Florida was purchased by the United States in the year 1819; and

Whereas said purchase was ratified in the year 1821; and

Whereas the blessings, prosperity, and happiness accruing to said territory, its inhabitants, their descendants, and to the many people now inhabiting the State of Florida are cause for the most profound gratitude and thanksgiving; and

Whereas the immeasurable value, captivating beauty, the extraordinary healthfulness, and the exquisite climate of Florida are unknown and unappreciated by the millions who have never enjoyed its hospitality; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest events which led to the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States; and

Whereas the first American government in Florida was established at Pensacola by the heroism and patriotism of the great soldier and Democratic statesman, Andrew Jackson; and

Whereas the first legislative council for the Territory of Florida was held at Pensacola, and the first statutory laws of Florida were enacted at Pensacola in 1822; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola affords the best and most interesting evidence of the historic past and of the superiority and beneficence of American government in Florida; and

Whereas the people of Pensacola and of west Florida are desirous of holding an exposition at Pensacola for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the governor of Florida is hereby authorized and requested to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Mr. BRYAN. I wish to announce in connection with the resolution that it is the purpose of the people of the city of Pensacola to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, and that at a later period Congress will be asked to take appropriate steps to join in making the celebration a success.

Mr. WEEKS presented a memorial of the Society of Friends of Somerset, Mass., remonstrating against any increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist Church of Mattapan, Mass., praying for the establishment of a national leprosarium, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also submitted sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 551) granting a pension to Carl A. Shafer, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented a memorial of the Single Tax League and the People's Forum, of Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of sundry citizens of North Dakota, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the District Medical Society, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. O'GORMAN presented a memorial of the Society of Friends of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against an in-

crease of armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of Local Union No. 850, Farmers' Union, of Erie; of members of the Hurricane Grange, of Overbrook; of the Ladies' Centennial Missionary Society, of McPherson; of Topeka Lodge, International Order of American Machinists, of Topeka; of Local Union No. 823, Farmers' Union, of Stark; of Local Union No. 546, Farmers' Union, of Greenleaf; of Local Union No. 1267, Farmers' Union, of Windom; and of sundry citizens of Parsons, Dwight, Kensington, Glen Elder, and Elk River, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Whiting and Ionia, in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ellsworth and Greenleaf, in the State of Kansas, praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of members of the Grand Army, of the Republic of Parsons and of the Women's Relief Corps of Clay Center, in the State of Kansas, praying for an increase in the pensions granted to widows of Civil War veterans, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of McAllister Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Wellington, and of the Central Labor Union of Coffeyville, in the State of Kansas, praying for the printing of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations as a public document, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Greeley County and Cherryvale, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against any limitation being placed on the freedom of the press, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Topeka, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Pastors' Union of Beloit, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clare, Mich., praying for the creation of a system of rural credits, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented the petition of Homer L. Boyle, of Lansing, Mich., praying for international peace and setting forth a proposed method for settling international disputes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Maryland, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLEAN presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 93.

Resolution memorializing Congress regarding the dumping of dredged material.

Resolved by this assembly, That—

Whereas the dumping in Long Island Sound of dredged material from the rivers and harbors of this State by those acting under the authority of the Federal Government results in fouling the shores, damaging oyster beds, upon which vast quantities of shellfish are in a state of growth and development; and

Whereas in many cases the material so dumped, being soft mud, is carried back by the tides again to become an obstruction to navigation; and

Whereas such material is much needed to fill in the lowlands of our coastal cities and towns, thereby in many cases resulting in benefiting the health of many communities, to say nothing of making land to be added to the taxable valuation of the State: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested and memorialized to so amend the law that in all cases where practicable the War Department, in making specifications for such work, provide that it be done by the pumping or hydraulic method only; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to each United States Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

State of Connecticut, house of representatives, March 17, 1915. Passed.

JOHN BUCKLEY, Clerk.

State of Connecticut, senate, March 24, 1915. Passed.

SABIN S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Office of the Secretary, ss:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State, at Hartford, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1915.
[SEAL.] CHAS. D. BURNES,
Secretary.

Mr. McLEAN presented petitions of Charles L. Burdett Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, of Hartford, and of sundry citizens of Bethel and Danbury, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Hartford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide just compensation to the railroads for transportation of the mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Court City of Norwich, Foresters of America, of Norwich, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred the bill (S. 52) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 2) thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1541) to regulate control over all navigable waters and estuaries thereof, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) to amend section c, of article 9, of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, with respect to lights required upon certain classes of fishing vessels, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Fisheries, which was agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 24 submitted by Mr. VARDAMAN on the 13th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and the same are hereby, authorized, during the Sixty-fourth Congress, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page, and to employ such assistants as may be required to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee or under investigation or examination thereby; that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that such committee or subcommittee thereof may sit, during the sessions of the Senate or during the vacation of the Senate, at any place in the United States.

ALLEGHENY RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 696) authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa., and I ask for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 7, after the word "River" and the comma, to strike out the word "from" and insert the word "at"; in the same line, after the word "point," to strike out all down to and including the words "Petroleum Bridge" and the comma in line 11 and insert "suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., a railroad corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Allegheny River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in Oil City, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. On behalf of the Committee on Industrial Expositions I report back the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes, and I ask for immediate action thereon. The purpose is to give authority to transfer the Government exhibit now at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco to the exposition at San Diego. It is quite necessary that action should be taken at once. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 38.

Resolved, etc., That all laws and parts of laws relating to foreign exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, including importations of the same, and of material necessary for buildings, or otherwise, for their proper exhibit are made applicable to the Panama-California International Exposition now in operation at San Diego, Cal., during the remainder of the year 1916, or during the continuance of the latter exposition during said period.

SEC. 2. That the Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, or such portion thereof as may be determined by the President is advisable, is transferred to the Panama-California International Exposition during its continuance at San Diego, Cal., and until not later than December 31, 1916. And any unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$500,000 made in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 is reappropriated and made available for expenses attending the transfer and maintenance of said Government exhibit during said period ending not later than the close of the year 1916; and all laws or parts of laws relating to said Government exhibit and constituting a Government exhibit board and authorizing the detail of civilians and Army and Navy officers of the United States in connection with said Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are continued and made applicable so far as the same may be applicable to the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego, Cal., during its said continuance.

SEC. 3. That in the passage of this act the United States does not assume any liability of any kind whatever, and does not become responsible in any manner for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of the said Panama-California International Exposition, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of the said exposition beyond the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made in connection with the said Government exhibit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as well as I could judge from the reading, the joint resolution appears to be carefully drawn, but I should like to ask whether it involves any additional charge on the Treasury?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. It does not, sir. It requires no additional charge; it carries no additional appropriation. The buildings referred to in the joint resolution are now being cleared from the exposition grounds in San Francisco, and it is desirable that the Government exhibits should be sheltered. The city of San Diego and the exposition authorities there are very anxious to house them.

Mr. LODGE. The joint resolution does not commit the Government to anything that will involve future appropriations?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. None whatever, as I understand.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, it reappropriates an unexpended balance?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. That is all. I do not know just what that unexpended sum is, but the joint resolution makes no additional appropriation whatever.

Mr. LODGE. And does not commit the United States to anything which will hereinafter involve an additional appropriation?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. No, sir. I so understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. JAMES. I report back favorably, without amendment, from the Committee on Patents the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, submit a report (No. 3) thereon, and I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

I wish to state that this bill was passed by the House of Representatives and by the Senate at the last session, but after it passed the Senate it was lost between here and the other

House and did not obtain the signature of the Speaker or the President, and for that reason it did not become a law. It was reported unanimously in both Houses of Congress and was passed unanimously at the last session.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. JAMES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that I have just sent for a copy of the bill which was passed at the last session and also for the report. If the Senator will simply withhold his request for a few moments until I can get the bill and report and compare them with this bill—or can the Senator say that he has made that examination and that the bills are identical?

Mr. JAMES. The bill I have just reported is the identical bill which passed the Senate at the last session. I have the bill and the report from the committee, if the Senator desires to see them, and it is just the same as that which I reported to the Senate a moment ago. It is the identical bill which passed the Senate and the House at the last session.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, upon the statement of the Senator from Kentucky, I shall not object.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, my attention was diverted for a moment, and I desire to ask the Senator from Kentucky a question. Has this bill been reported from a committee?

Mr. JAMES. It has been reported from the Committee on Patents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let us first hear the bill read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 476 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 476. There shall be in the Patent Office a Commissioner of Patents, one first assistant commissioner, one assistant commissioner, and five examiners in chief, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first assistant commissioner and the assistant commissioner shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of commissioner as may be assigned to them, respectively, from time to time by the Commissioner of Patents. All other officers, clerks, and employees authorized by law for the office shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents."

SEC. 2. That section 477 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 477. The salaries of the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall be as follows:

"The Commissioner of Patents, \$5,000 a year.
"The First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, \$4,500 a year.
"The Assistant Commissioner of Patents, \$3,500 a year.
"Five examiners in chief, \$3,500 a year each."

SEC. 3. That so much of section 440 of the Revised Statutes as follows the words "In the Patent Office," and refers to said office only, be amended to read as follows:

"One chief clerk, who shall be qualified to act as a principal examiner.
"One librarian, who shall be qualified to act as an assistant examiner.
"Five law examiners.
"One examiner of classification.
"One examiner of interferences.
"One examiner of trade-marks and designs.
"One first assistant examiner of trade-marks and designs.
"Six assistant examiners of trade-marks and designs.
"Forty-three principal examiners.
"Eighty-six first assistant examiners.
"Eighty-six second assistant examiners.
"Eighty-six third assistant examiners.
"Eighty-six fourth assistant examiners; and such other examiners and assistant examiners in the various grades as the Congress shall from time to time provide for."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as I understand the bill as it has just been read, it does away with the appointment of clerks and examiners from the civil-service list and leaves their appointment entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. It abolishes the requirements of the civil-service law to that extent, if I understood the bill correctly.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken about that. I have a letter from the Commissioner of Patents, in which he states:

This bill carries only 10 additional assistant examiners, 3 additional law examiners, and 2 additional examiners in chief over what have been in the office for some years. All of the additional men will come on through the Civil Service Commission, excepting the two additional examiners in chief, who will be presidential appointees.

Mr. LODGE. But there is a further clause in the bill which provides:

All other officers, clerks, and employees authorized by law for the office shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents.

At present under the law they are appointed from the lists of the Civil Service Commission after examination.

Mr. JAMES. They have to be experts and they have to be appointed from the civil service.

Mr. LODGE. I think the bill had better go over so as to give us a chance to look at it.

Mr. JAMES. This bill, I will state to the Senator, has had very thorough consideration at the hands of two committees, one in the House and one in the Senate, and was heretofore passed unanimously by both Houses. As I have stated, the only reason it did not become a law at the last session was because of the negligence of some one in not getting it in proper time to the Speaker for his signature, and to the President.

There is no desire or effort on my part and no intention to try to get anybody appointed in the Patent Office who is not under the civil service. However, I am not much in love with the civil service; but the commissioner himself sets out specifically that this bill does not provide for the appointment of anyone outside civil-service rules, except the two men specified, who are to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I have the greatest reverence, Mr. President, for the opinion of committees, but I should like a chance, for my own personal satisfaction, to see exactly how that clause works in connection with the present law, and so I think I must object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go to the calendar.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It authorizes the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1915, on the day of adjournment of the present session for the holiday recess; and the Clerk of the House is authorized to pay on the same day to Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners their allowance for clerk hire for the said month of December.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably with an amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the joint resolution be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1916, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For the participation by the Government of the United States in, and to meet the necessary expenses of, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, whose sessions at Washington have been fixed for December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, inclusive, in addition to the sum of \$50,000 heretofore appropriated therefor and including the same purpose authorized therein, the further sum of \$35,000.

POSTAL SERVICE.

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES.

For mail bags, \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PATENT OFFICE.

For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, and annual indices, at the Government Printing Office, \$56,444.17.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was to add at the end of the joint resolution the following:

LEGISLATIVE.

CAPITOL POLICE.

For 16 additional privates, at the rate of \$720 per annum each, from December 16, 1915, to June 30, 1916, both dates inclusive, one half of said privates to be selected by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and one half by the Sergeant at Arms of the House, \$6,240, one half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I do not desire to oppose the resolution, but I should like to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee. Was not the force of policemen in and about the Capitol, at both ends of the Capitol, reduced in the last Congress?

Mr. OVERMAN. No. It was reduced about four years ago from 89 to 52.

Mr. PENROSE. As I recall, the force was reduced when both branches of Congress organized at the beginning of the last Congress.

Mr. OVERMAN. No; it was not reduced at the last Congress. It was reduced prior to that time. The last Congress increased it somewhat.

Mr. PENROSE. Then the reduction was the result of Republican efforts at economy and not Democratic efforts?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am not sure about that, Mr. President. I think it was a Democratic House that sent it over to the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE. My recollection is that this reduction was made in a spasmodic era of economy, characterizing the deliberations of the Democratic majority when they assumed control of the House of Representatives.

Mr. OVERMAN. It was done by the House.

Mr. PENROSE. Then the Senator is a little incorrect in the period. It was only a little over two years ago.

Mr. OVERMAN. About two years ago.

Mr. PENROSE. And I can only draw the conclusion that that reduction is now found to have been ill-advised.

Mr. OVERMAN. Why, I think it was, Mr. President. I think it was ill-advised to make that reduction. We have not restored the force to the full number; but the Senator knows, without going into a discussion of the matter here, that we have some troubles now that we have to guard against.

Mr. PENROSE. The original effort, two years ago, seems to have been in the nature of false economy.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not know whether it was false economy or not. I was opposed to it, and made a speech against it on the floor of the Senate; but we did economize. Even now, when we adopt this amendment, the action of the House is economy, because we are not restoring the number that was employed under the Republican administration.

Mr. PENROSE. This, of course, is not the only instance of false economy which will be demonstrated at this session of Congress. This is rather a trivial matter; but I do want to call the attention of the Senate to what seemed to me at the time to be a most cheeseparing effort at economy, in line with the efforts in other directions in and around the Capitol under the auspices of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. In this particular case, at least, the majority is found to be in the wrong. I believe there should be adequate police protection for the Capitol; but I know of no reason prevailing now which did not prevail then.

I should like to make a further inquiry of the Senator. What is the reason why we are called upon to appropriate some \$30,000 more for the congress which meets next month?

Mr. OVERMAN. That, as I understand, is recommended to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee by the department. We have invited these people here to a great congress; and upon ascertaining the number of people who are coming here, and what is to be done for them, we find that the amount originally appropriated is insufficient. This resolution only asks for \$35,000 additional to entertain these Pan American scientific people.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not oppose the item; but while it is only \$30,000, it is over 50 per cent of the original amount estimated for, and is another instance where the expenditures exceed the estimates.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3638) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark., to report it without amendment. I call the attention of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to the report. (S. Rept. 1.)

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, do I understand that this is a bill that has just come over from the House and has not been referred to a committee?

Mr. ROBINSON. It has been referred to the Committee on Commerce, and has just been reported by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then I have no objection to its consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 663) granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa, was read twice by its title.

Mr. KENYON. I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. It is rather an emergent matter. The Committee on Commerce of the Senate have considered the bill and have authorized me to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. PENROSE. I merely rise to make an inquiry. Has the bill been reported from the Committee on Commerce?

Mr. KENYON. It has not been reported.

Mr. PENROSE. Then I must object, Mr. President, if the bill has not been reported.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Pennsylvania would hear me before he interposes an objection.

Mr. PENROSE. Certainly.

Mr. KENYON. The War Department has reported on this bill. It is a bill in the usual form, granting to this company the right to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at Burlington. This company has the optional contract for the steel to be used in the construction of the bridge, which expires on the 1st of January. If Congress were not to adjourn for the holidays, then this would not be such an emergent matter, but I repeat that the expiration of the options for the structural steel will cost this company, they say, from 40 to 50 per cent additional.

The Committee on Commerce considered this bill this morning, and, under the circumstances, authorized me to make this statement on the floor of the Senate, to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill and to say that the Committee on Commerce favor its passage.

I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania, under these circumstances, will not object to the consideration of the bill. I repeat, if Congress were to be in session next week I should not ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. PENROSE. Under the statement made by the Senator from Iowa and with the information that the Committee on Commerce have considered the bill this morning, I will withdraw the objection, but I certainly am only fulfilling my duty in calling attention to the infraction of the rule—and a very important rule in my opinion—that no bill should be considered unless it has been reported from a committee. I withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any further objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Iowa the name of the company desiring to construct this bridge?

Mr. KENYON. It is the Citizens' Bridge Co., which is a municipal corporation. The Citizens' Bridge Co. consists of trustees.

Mr. THOMAS. Is it a bridge for miscellaneous vehicles?

Mr. KENYON. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. And not a railroad bridge?

Mr. KENYON. It is not a railroad bridge. There is a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at that point, but this is a bridge for vehicles and foot passengers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 2195) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Anderson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2196) granting an increase of pension to Henry Sparman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2197) granting an increase of pension to Carl J. Nelson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lappier (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2199) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Terry (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2200) for the relief of F. C. X. Boucher (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 2201) authorizing the purchase of certain lands on the battle fields of Bull Run; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2202) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2203) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia (by request):

A bill (S. 2204) to create a new division of the Bureau of Education to be known as the Federal motion-picture commission, and defining its powers and duties; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 2205) to increase the limit of weight of first-class mail matter; and

A bill (S. 2206) to provide for the more economical precancellation of postage stamps; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 2207) to appoint certain officers on the retired list with the rank of colonel to the rank of brigadier general on such list; and

A bill (S. 2208) to reimburse William Mathews, of Denver, Colo., for certain coal furnished by him to the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2209) for the relief of the heirs of John J. and Mary S. Englebright; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2210) granting a pension to Blanche F. Nash; and

A bill (S. 2211) granting an increase of pension to Jeanie G. Lyles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 2212) to amend the act to regulate commerce as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 2213) to foster commerce between the United States and foreign countries by facilitating the reexportation in bond from ports of the United States of goods imported into the United States duly entered for warehousing and stored in bonded warehouses; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 2214) appropriating \$500,000 for the use of the United States Public Health Service in encouraging rural sanitation, with special reference to the prevention and suppression of malaria and typhoid fever; and

A bill (S. 2215) to provide divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 2216) providing for an increase of salaries of the United States attorneys and the United States marshals for the eastern and western districts of Louisiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2217) for the relief of the legal representatives of Lapene & Ferre;

A bill (S. 2218) for the relief of the legal representative of George E. Payne, deceased;

A bill (S. 2219) for the relief of the legal representatives of Patrick Wood and Margaret Wood Delany, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2220) for the relief of James M. Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2221) making appropriation for the construction of a roadway and walks leading to and around the Chalmette Monument, Chalmette, La.; and

A bill (S. 2222) for the relief of the heirs of Antoine Bayard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 2223) for the prevention of the manufacture, sale, or transportation of such edible alimentary pastes as macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles containing any added artificial coloring matter, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Manufactures.

A bill (S. 2224) to authorize the disposal of clothing or uniforms which have become unserviceable or unsuitable; and

A bill (S. 2225) to amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended by act approved September 26, 1888, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2226) to amend section 5 of the motor-boat law, approved June 9, 1910; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2227) to amend section 41 of the national-bank act, being renumbered as section 5144 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 2228) to amend section 985 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2229) to provide for the construction of sanitary dwellings at a low rental for unskilled wage earners in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland:

A bill (S. 2230) to authorize the President to appoint Col. Rogers Birnie a brigadier general and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2231) for the relief of Alice H. Gilson;

A bill (S. 2232) for the relief of the heirs of Ann Gregory, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2233) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Sanford & Brooks Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2234) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Gaither; and

A bill (S. 2235) granting an increase of pension to John Wiebel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2236) providing for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. John Sullivan; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 2237) for the relief of Effie M. Rowse; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2238) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Heywood;

A bill (S. 2239) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Hurley;

A bill (S. 2240) granting a pension to Melissa J. Chandler;

A bill (S. 2241) granting an increase of pension to William H. Durham;

A bill (S. 2242) granting a pension to Clara A. Perry Estes;

A bill (S. 2243) granting an increase of pension to Enoch F. Anderson;

A bill (S. 2244) granting a pension to Lillian A. Doten;

A bill (S. 2245) granting a pension to Elander R. Grant;

A bill (S. 2246) granting an increase of pension to Maria Sarage (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2247) granting a pension to Milford W. Oxley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2248) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Bailey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2249) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Wentworth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2250) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Savage (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2251) granting an increase of pension to Marrietta Fowler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2252) granting an increase of pension to William O. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2253) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Moulton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2254) granting a pension to Ida McLaughlin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2255) granting an increase of pension to Samuel I. Scammon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2256) granting an increase of pension to Zadoc McFarland, alias Samuel G. West (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2257) granting an increase of pension to Michael Hickey (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 2258) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Green;

A bill (S. 2259) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta L. Beckwith;

A bill (S. 2260) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Davey;

A bill (S. 2261) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clifford;

A bill (S. 2262) granting a pension to Henrietta R. Young;

A bill (S. 2263) granting a pension to Mary K. Bragdon; and

A bill (S. 2264) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Ricker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 2265) granting a pension to John A. Avirett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 2266) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army; and

A bill (S. 2267) to correct the military record of J. W. Metler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2268) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mary Clerkin; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2269) granting a pension to John B. Lucas;

A bill (S. 2270) granting a pension to Laura E. Eby;

A bill (S. 2271) granting a pension to Walker Eubanks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2272) granting an increase of pension to John M. Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2273) granting a pension to Daniel Wootan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2274) granting an increase of pension to Julius Cohn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2275) granting an increase of pension to A. S. Leach;

A bill (S. 2276) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Ferris;

A bill (S. 2277) granting a pension to Sarah E. Davis;

A bill (S. 2278) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Householder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2279) granting an increase of pension to John S. Miles (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2280) granting an increase of pension to John Mayfield (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2281) granting a pension to Ethel M. Kurfiss;

A bill (S. 2282) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Carlyle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2283) granting a pension to Dr. Francis B. Nofsinger (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2284) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan;

A bill (S. 2285) granting an increase of pension to Frank Morgan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2286) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Weegar (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2287) granting a pension to Charles H. Bunge (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2288) granting a pension to W. S. Moulton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 2289) for the relief of George E. Megee; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2290) authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Elsie McCaulley from Glenwood Cemetery, District of Columbia, to Philadelphia, Pa.; and

A bill (S. 2291) to make October 12 of each and every year a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 2292) to acquire the manuscript of Charles Chaillé-Long containing an account of the unveiling of the McClellan Statue; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 2293) concerning water-power plants hereafter located upon the public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2294) granting an increase of pension to John Alexander;

A bill (S. 2295) granting a pension to Emma Baird and two minor children;

A bill (S. 2296) granting an increase of pension to William C. Banks;

A bill (S. 2297) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Beal;

A bill (S. 2298) granting an increase of pension to James Beaton;

A bill (S. 2299) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Bense;

A bill (S. 2300) granting a pension to Mary J. Boen;

A bill (S. 2301) granting a pension to Palmyra Johnson;

A bill (S. 2302) granting an increase of pension to John Kemmer;

A bill (S. 2303) granting a pension to Frank Boren;

A bill (S. 2304) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Brelsford;

A bill (S. 2305) granting an increase of pension to Dovey E. Campbell;

A bill (S. 2306) granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. Carter;

A bill (S. 2307) granting an increase of pension to Kate M. King;

A bill (S. 2308) granting a pension to Mary C. Christensen;

A bill (S. 2309) granting a pension to Mary Coakley;

A bill (S. 2310) granting an increase of pension to Ida Critchell;

A bill (S. 2311) granting an increase of pension to Michael Devine;

A bill (S. 2312) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Knowlton;

A bill (S. 2313) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Drew;

A bill (S. 2314) granting a pension to George W. Durand;

A bill (S. 2315) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Estes;

A bill (S. 2316) granting a pension to Mary A. Frank;

A bill (S. 2317) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Fritz;

A bill (S. 2318) granting a pension to Almira Graham;

A bill (S. 2319) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Greenfield;

A bill (S. 2320) granting a pension to Alexander Haffner;

A bill (S. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hegwer;

A bill (S. 2322) granting a pension to Lydia A. Henley;

A bill (S. 2323) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dunn Howe;

A bill (S. 2324) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Paine;

A bill (S. 2325) granting a pension to Lillie J. Pagett;

A bill (S. 2326) granting an increase of pension to George Osten;

A bill (S. 2327) granting a pension to Mary Nolan;

A bill (S. 2328) granting a pension to Ella Nickerson;

A bill (S. 2329) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Munroe;

A bill (S. 2330) granting an increase of pension to James H. Moser;

A bill (S. 2331) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Mitchell;

A bill (S. 2332) granting a pension to Grace L. Messler;

A bill (S. 2333) granting an increase of pension to Enoch M. Martin;

A bill (S. 2334) granting a pension to Sarah E. Marsh;

A bill (S. 2335) granting an increase of pension to Adelia C. Macauley;

A bill (S. 2336) granting a pension to Lucy J. Lindsey;

A bill (S. 2337) granting a pension to Emma C. Lake;

A bill (S. 2338) granting an increase of pension to Shephard Goodwin Patrick;

A bill (S. 2339) granting an increase of pension to Leonard L. Redfield;

A bill (S. 2340) granting an increase of pension to Amos Reynolds;

A bill (S. 2341) granting an increase of pension to Barney Sancomb;

A bill (S. 2342) granting an increase of pension to Florence M. Saunders;

A bill (S. 2343) granting a pension to Serilda J. Shire;

A bill (S. 2344) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Shute;

A bill (S. 2345) granting an increase of pension to George E. Smith;

A bill (S. 2346) granting an increase of pension to John S. Stanger;

A bill (S. 2347) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stewart;

A bill (S. 2348) granting a pension to Alice B. Stowe;

A bill (S. 2349) granting a pension to Carrie Sweet;

A bill (S. 2350) granting an increase of pension to Gardner B. Taylor;

A bill (S. 2351) granting a pension to Mary A. Tracht;

A bill (S. 2352) granting a pension to Martha J. Tumbleson;

A bill (S. 2353) granting a pension to Maggie Turner;

A bill (S. 2354) granting a pension to Sarah A. Van Note;

A bill (S. 2355) granting an increase of pension to John Wade;

A bill (S. 2356) granting an increase of pension to David Walker;

A bill (S. 2357) granting a pension to Joseph Walser;

A bill (S. 2358) granting a pension to George Washington;

A bill (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Asa D. Whitmore; and

A bill (S. 2360) to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from 1865 to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2361) for the relief of Samuel Charles Hampton; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 2362) for the relief of John Doyle, alias John Geary;

A bill (S. 2363) to correct the military record of Orcelas Evans;

A bill (S. 2364) for the relief of William Slater; and

A bill (S. 2365) to authorize the President to appoint A. C. G. Williams-Foote, late first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, to the grade of first lieutenant in the United States Army, and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2366) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Spencer, deceased; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2367) for the relief of Dennis Sexton;

A bill (S. 2368) for the relief of Ellen Sexton;

A bill (S. 2369) for the relief of the heirs of Mary A. Ragsdale, deceased;

A bill (S. 2370) to carry into effect the findings of the military board of officers in the case of George Ivers, administrator;

A bill (S. 2371) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims against the United States of the heirs of Andrew D. Huff, deceased;

A bill (S. 2372) for the relief of William A. Erskine;

A bill (S. 2373) for the relief of Boon, Bostwick & Co.;

A bill (S. 2374) to pay Edward Booth \$200 back bounty; and

A bill (S. 2375) for the relief of Sarah T. Chamberlain; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 2376) for the establishment of two additional weather stations on the Gulf coast west of New Orleans; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 2377) for the establishment of a medium-power radio station at Galveston, Tex.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2378) for the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2379) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Montana, near the city of Hamilton, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 2380) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated," and to authorize an exchange of land between the United States and the several States;

A bill (S. 2381) granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads;

A bill (S. 2382) for the relief of William G. Williams, sr.; and

A bill (S. 2383) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2384) for the relief of Henry J. Davis;

A bill (S. 2385) for the relief of Minor Berry;

A bill (S. 2386) for the relief of William O. Mallahan;

A bill (S. 2387) to place certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army on the retired list of the United States Army; and

A bill (S. 2388) for the relief of Orion Mathews; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2389) to promote the safety of employees and passengers on railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 2390) to provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a weather bureau observatory building at or near the Montana State University, at Missoula, Mont.; and

A bill (S. 2391) to provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a weather bureau observatory building at Billings, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2392) for the relief of Robert F. Scott;

A bill (S. 2393) for the relief of George A. Robertson;

A bill (S. 2394) for the relief of John F. Niklaus; and

A bill (S. 2395) for the relief of Joseph C. Cosley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2396) granting a pension to Kizziah Morris;

A bill (S. 2397) granting a pension to Augusta Costello;

A bill (S. 2398) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Williamson;

A bill (S. 2399) granting a pension to Edward J. Gainan; and

A bill (S. 2400) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Tooker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 2401) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate the Pawnee Rock State Park, Pawnee Rock, Kans., two cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2402) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Oswego, Kans.; and

A bill (S. 2403) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Seneca, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2404) granting an increase of pension to Henry Miller (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2405) granting a pension to Elizabeth Page (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 2406) to amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2407) for securing the uniform grading of grain, preventing deception in transactions in grain, and regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 2408) to prevent usury, provide penalties for its violation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2410) for the relief of the heirs of Dennis C. Snook; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2411) granting a pension to Wilber S. Chapman;

A bill (S. 2412) granting a pension to Michael Ohlinger;

A bill (S. 2413) granting a pension to Richard McNeely;

A bill (S. 2414) granting a pension to William C. Robinson;

A bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Meredith M. Rutherford;

A bill (S. 2416) granting a pension to Mrs. J. A. Vaughan;

A bill (S. 2417) granting a pension to Henry Le. Tolle;

A bill (S. 2418) granting a pension to Simon C. Slaton, jr.;

A bill (S. 2419) granting a pension to Eugene H. Jones;

A bill (S. 2420) granting a pension to Mary E. Osburn;

A bill (S. 2421) granting a pension to David A. Cochran;

A bill (S. 2422) granting a pension to James H. Deamer;

A bill (S. 2423) granting a pension to William M. Cheuvront;

A bill (S. 2424) granting a pension to Harry L. Dye;

A bill (S. 2425) granting a pension to John B. Connolly;

A bill (S. 2426) granting a pension to Ira Dillon;

A bill (S. 2427) granting a pension to Henry A. King;

A bill (S. 2428) granting a pension to John D. Collins;

A bill (S. 2429) granting a pension to Matilda Parsons;

A bill (S. 2430) granting a pension to Silas Hunley;

A bill (S. 2431) granting a pension to Martha Wilson;

A bill (S. 2432) granting a pension to William S. Willmott;

A bill (S. 2433) granting a pension to Samuel Wheeler;

A bill (S. 2434) granting a pension to Mrs. W. H. Dunceford;

A bill (S. 2435) granting a pension to Mrs. H. B. Crow;

A bill (S. 2436) granting a pension to Joseph L. Buckley;

A bill (S. 2437) granting a pension to George W. James;

A bill (S. 2438) granting a pension to Arch Linthicum;

A bill (S. 2439) granting a pension to Francis M. Lynch;

A bill (S. 2440) granting a pension to Mary Belle Magers;

A bill (S. 2441) granting a pension to John D. Sullivan;

A bill (S. 2442) granting a pension to W. A. Savage;

A bill (S. 2443) granting a pension to Rosabelle A. Pierce;

A bill (S. 2444) granting a pension to Walter S. Payne;

A bill (S. 2445) granting a pension to William A. Withrow;

A bill (S. 2446) granting a pension to Lucie Angeline Thompson;

A bill (S. 2447) granting a pension to Nancy E. Stone;

A bill (S. 2448) granting a pension to Greene B. Caywood;

A bill (S. 2449) granting a pension to Martha W. Welch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2450) granting a pension to Martha E. Moore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2451) granting a pension to John D. Hood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2452) granting a pension to Anderson Crum (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2453) granting a pension to Nettie J. Moore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2454) granting a pension to John H. Snyder (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2455) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Wilson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2456) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2457) granting to the Portland, Vancouver & Northern Railway Co., its successors or assigns a right of way for an electric railroad, telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Barracks Military Reservation, in Vancouver, State of Washington, and repealing an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railway and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2458) authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 2459) to extend, reorganize, and classify the Rural Free Delivery Mail Service of the United States, to fix salaries of rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2460) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Harlan Post, No. 197, Grand Army of the Republic, Harlan, Iowa, two brass or bronze cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages, and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; and

A bill (S. 2461) for the reinstatement of Dr. B. R. Huntington in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs;

A bill (S. 2462) granting an increase of pension to Andrew A. Holmes; and

A bill (S. 2463) granting an increase of pension to William P. Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 2464) providing for the inspection, grading, and weighing of interstate shipments of grain and hay, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint inspectors for such purposes, and to fix grades for grain and hay, and to make rules and regulations for putting same into effect; making the violations of this act a crime and fixing the punishment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will inquire of the Senator from Kansas whether this bill ought not to go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, rather than to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. CURTIS. That reference is perfectly satisfactory to me; but I think a reading of the bill will show that it deals with agricultural products, and therefore ought to go to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I do not care, however, to which committee it goes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the any committee the Senator desires to have it referred.

Mr. CURTIS. Then, I should think the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry would be the proper committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 2465) to correct the military record of James Anderson (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2466) for the relief of V. E. Schemerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2467) to pension the survivors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas United States Volunteer Cavalry, who served in the Indian wars in 1867, 1868, and 1869;

A bill (S. 2468) granting a pension to Annie Kennedy (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2469) granting a pension to Rosalee Gardenhire (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2470) granting a pension to George A. Noblet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2471) granting a pension to Francis Sullivan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2472) granting a pension to George W. Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2473) granting a pension to Robert E. Longbotham (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2474) granting a pension to Elizabeth Leahman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2475) granting a pension to Henry Scott (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2476) granting a pension to John P. Todd (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2477) granting a pension to Julia J. Bischoff (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2478) granting a pension to Lydia A. Muma (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2479) granting a pension to Nelson Haggerty (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2480) granting a pension to William M. Hiatt (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2481) granting an increase of pension to George S. Gregory (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2482) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2483) granting an increase of pension to David Hood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2484) granting a pension to Nancy Epple (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Isabel Bailey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2486) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Blake (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2487) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Abeles (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2488) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Mahler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2489) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus S. Bowman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2490) granting a pension to John W. Hill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2491) granting a pension to Leticia Barnes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2492) granting an increase of pension to Susan Lynch (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2493) granting a pension to Ellen B. Coffland (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2494) granting an increase of pension to Annie T. McCreary (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2495) granting an increase of pension to James A. Lucas (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2496) granting a pension to John R. Aull (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 2497) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between Anoka and Hennepin Counties in the State of Minnesota; and

A bill (S. 2498) to extend the time for constructing a dam by Rainy River Improvement Co. across the outlet of Namakan Lake at Kettle Falls, in St. Louis County, Minn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2499) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Watson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 2500) authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Moqui and Navajo Indian Reservations in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 2501) granting an increase of pension to David R. Edmonds;

A bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Jessie S. Clark; and

A bill (S. 2503) granting an increase of pension to Ivan S. Ford (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2504) granting an increase of pension to Sallie H. G. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 2505) to amend that portion of the act of March 4, 1907, providing for the carrying out of the convention between the United States and Mexico relative to the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Rio Grande, and the delivery of waters therefrom to Mexican users, etc.; and

A bill (S. 2506) to provide compensation for the owners of property injured or destroyed by overflow caused by the Gov-

ernment works at Lake McMillan, a part of the Carlsbad project in New Mexico; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 2507) granting public lands in the State of New Mexico for the prevention of overflow and for drainage of the Rio Grande between White Rock Canyon and the boundary line of Texas and New Mexico;

A bill (S. 2508) to create the Rio Grande National Park in New Mexico;

A bill (S. 2509) granting public lands to the State of New Mexico for the construction of public roads and bridges; and

A bill (S. 2510) granting the public lands within the State of New Mexico to said State and regulating the disposition thereof; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2511) for the relief of Capt. H. C. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 2512) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of West Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2513) for the relief of the county courts of Marion and Monongalia Counties, W. Va.; and

A bill (S. 2514) for the relief of James A. Showen; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2515) granting a pension to Della Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2516) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Phillips (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 2517) for the relief of Edward W. Whitaker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 2518) placing certain positions in the Post Office Department in the competitive classified service and changing the salaries of postmasters of first and second class post offices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 2519) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2520) granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State University of the State of Nevada; and

A bill (S. 2521) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2522) granting a pension to James L. Dawson; and

A bill (S. 2523) granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Webster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2524) authorizing the issuance of arms to rifle clubs, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2525) to place Bernard A. Schaaf on the retired list of the Army (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2526) appropriately designating, fixing the status of, and granting an increase of pay to certain clerks employed with the Army at headquarters of departments, divisions, brigades, districts, Army service schools, service boards, and posts commanded by general officers, and heretofore known as headquarters clerks; and

A bill (S. 2527) to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and to correct inequalities and irregularities therein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2528) to grant certain lands to the State of Oregon as a public park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2529) ratifying the compact and agreement between the States of Oregon and Washington regarding concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries in connection with regulating, protecting, and preserving fish (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 2530) for the relief of the Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co.; and

A bill (S. 2531) for the relief of Walter E. Holden; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2532) granting an increase of pension to James Enloe;

A bill (S. 2533) granting a pension to Lina Bleack and two minor children (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2534) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Warneck (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2535) granting an increase of pension to William C. Wilkins (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2536) granting a pension to Seymour McDonough; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2537) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 2538) making an appropriation for the improvement of Weymouth Fore River, Mass., and the removal of the small shoal south of the west end of Peddocks Island; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2539) granting a pension to Henrietta Buswell Brown (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2540) granting a pension to Hepsie O. Holway (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 2541) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2542) creating the National Park of the Cliff Cities; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BECKHAM:

A bill (S. 2543) for the relief of the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 2544) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint John Q. A. Brett captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 2545) for the relief of John Chick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2546) granting a pension to Frank McCabe;

A bill (S. 2547) granting an increase of pension to True W. Lovering;

A bill (S. 2548) granting an increase of pension to William O. White; and

A bill (S. 2549) granting a pension to Dennis Ryng; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 2550) for the relief of the heirs of George C. Lull, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2551) granting an increase of pension to Miles Gary (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2552) granting a pension to Clara M. Hackett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 2553) granting an increase of pension to William Green;

A bill (S. 2554) granting an increase of pension to Marion Hilbourn;

A bill (S. 2555) granting a pension to Rebecca F. Cullison;

A bill (S. 2556) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Sprinkle; and

A bill (S. 2557) granting a pension to Gustav Mensinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2558) for the relief of Bruce C. Payne; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 2559) granting a pension to Robert L. Zell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2560) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2561) granting a pension to Annie E. Nave (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2562) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Woods (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2563) granting a pension to Minnie Jeffers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 2564) correcting the military record of Abram H. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2565) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Irish (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2566) granting a pension to William R. Dority;

A bill (S. 2567) granting an increase of pension to Ella L. Le Suer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2568) granting an increase of pension to Rose Scott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2569) granting a pension to Mary Barton (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2570) granting a pension to Delia E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 2571) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Prine (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2572) granting an increase of pension to John H. Jarrett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2573) granting a pension to Joshua E. Howard (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 2574) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Schmidt (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2575) granting a pension to John H. Kidd (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 2576) granting an increase of pension to James Watson;

A bill (S. 2577) granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Mahon;

A bill (S. 2578) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Taylor; and

A bill (S. 2579) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Spencer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2580) to correct the military record of Walter H. Hutchinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2581) for the relief of the heirs of Adam and Noah Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2582) granting a pension to Harriet L. Whiton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2583) granting an increase of pension to Sigmund Bauer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2584) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Frazier (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2585) granting an increase of pension to Alfa V. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2586) granting an increase of pension to Asa Gatton;

A bill (S. 2587) granting a pension to John Simonsen;

A bill (S. 2588) granting a pension to Augustus S. Hall;

A bill (S. 2589) granting an increase of pension to Thomas O. Oliver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2590) granting a pension to Clark E. Messenger (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2591) granting an increase of pension to Zeruah A. Newell (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2592) granting a pension to James S. Huntington; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2593) for the relief of George W. Mellinger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2594) granting a pension to Frances W. Wood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2595) granting a pension to Peter McVay (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2596) granting an increase of pension to Grant E. Getchell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2597) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McCord (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2598) granting an increase of pension to Matthew Farley (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2599) granting a pension to Fonetta Scott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2600) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Fargo (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2601) granting an increase of pension to Clifford T. Cheek (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2602) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Sutton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2603) granting an increase of pension to Amy M. Stratton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2604) granting an increase of pension to John P. Hicks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2605) granting an increase of pension to William W. Bishop (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2606) granting an increase of pension to William A. Custer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Sullivan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2608) granting an increase of pension to K. Shannon Taylor (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2609) granting an increase of pension to James F. Miller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 2610) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Jones (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2611) granting an increase of pension to William R. Winter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2612) granting a pension to Marshall E. Shutters (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2613) granting a pension to Roscoe C. Kinsey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2614) granting a pension to Annie B. Buell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2615) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Van Pelt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2616) granting an increase of pension to William Richey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2617) granting a pension to John McClintic (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2618) granting a pension to Julius Lynch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2619) granting a pension to Mary King (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2620) granting an increase of pension to Thomas White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2621) granting an increase of pension to Harry W. Swank (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2622) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bristow (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2623) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Swango (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2624) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Lane (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2625) granting an increase of pension to William A. Sutton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2626) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Jane Marlett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. McCain (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2628) granting an increase of pension to Peter Egan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2629) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Armstrong (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2630) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2631) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Tibbets (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2632) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2633) granting an increase of pension to George H. Cartwright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2634) granting a pension to Arry J. Vare (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2635) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Moore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2636) granting an increase of pension to Fred Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2637) granting a pension to Sarah L. Dowell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2638) granting an increase of pension to John Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2639) granting an increase of pension to James S. Meek (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2640) granting an increase of pension to John Harigan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2641) granting an increase of pension to William Burge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2642) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Duke (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2643) granting an increase of pension to George A. Bertels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2644) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Barngrover (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2645) granting an increase of pension to Adrian J. Hayward (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2646) granting an increase of pension to John West (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2647) granting an increase of pension to William L. Heiskell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2648) to amend the military record in relation to William M. Cheuvront; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2649) granting a pension to Oakaley Randall (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2650) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Keasling (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2651) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Stockton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2652) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Jones;

A bill (S. 2653) granting an increase of pension to Orlando A. Newton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2654) granting a pension to Edgar C. Harris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2655) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Worrell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2656) granting an increase of pension to Johnson White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2657) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Griner;

A bill (S. 2658) granting an increase of pension to George W. Griffey;

A bill (S. 2659) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Kuhns (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2660) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Cuzzort (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2661) granting a pension to Richard F. Sherard;

A bill (S. 2662) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bishop (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2663) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Thompson;

A bill (S. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Edwards (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2665) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kimball (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2666) granting an increase of pension to William McCormick (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2667) granting an increase of pension to William H. Norris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2668) granting an increase of pension to William J. Cottrell;

A bill (S. 2669) granting an increase of pension to William C. Phares (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2670) granting an increase of pension to Michael Demuth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2671) granting an increase of pension to William G. Lail (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2672) granting an increase of pension to Martha Beard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2673) granting an increase of pension to James M. Hughes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2674) granting an increase of pension to George A. Collins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2675) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Little (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2676) granting an increase of pension to George P. T. Douglas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2677) granting an increase of pension to Stinson Brooks;

A bill (S. 2678) granting an increase of pension to Eli W. Adams;

A bill (S. 2679) granting an increase of pension to James A. McAllister; and

A bill (S. 2680) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Simpson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 2681) to amend section 2 of the act approved April 28, 1904, so as to extend the provision for accepting certain matter for mailing without stamps affixed, the postage being collected in money; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 2682) granting a pension to Jefferson L. Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2683) granting a pension to Paul Henriksen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the coal deposits in and under certain public lands to the Republic Coal Co., a corporation; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cordova*, and to the officers and crew, and also to the officers and crew of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* for the prompt and heroic services rendered by them in rescuing the survivors of the United States revenue cutter *Tahoma*; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to investigate the condition of trade in China, for the purpose of determining the desirability of establishing there a permanent exposition of the products of the United States of America; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) declaring the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to establish an independent republic therein, and requesting the President to endeavor to obtain the cooperation of the principal nations of the world; to the Committee on the Philippines.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 55) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISTRICT FISCAL RELATIONS.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, by the act of March 3, 1915, there was appointed a joint committee of the two Houses to report upon the fiscal relations between the Government and the District of Columbia. That committee was required by the act to report by the 1st day of January, 1916. Owing to some delay in the printing of the testimony and also by the witnesses wishing to revise their statements, the committee may require additional time. I therefore introduce a joint resolution giving the committee a few days further in which to make its report. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1915, is hereby given until the 1st day of February, 1916, in which to file the report required by the said act.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPOSED WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] to a bill which I introduced for the creation of a waterways commission in relation to rivers, and so forth. I ask that it may be printed and lie on the table. It is my desire to have the bill referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and I should like to confer with the chairman of the Committee on Commerce in regard to it.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce will take due notice of the statement made by the Senator from Nevada, and will be very glad to confer with him on any subject.

The bill (S. 2685) to create a waterways commission and a board of river regulation to promote interstate commerce by the development and improvement of the rivers and waterways and water resources of the United States and the coordination of and cooperation between rail and water routes, and by providing a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of rivers and for the maintenance at all seasons of a navigable stage of water in waterways and for the connection of rivers and waterways with the Great Lakes and with each other, and, as a means to that end, to provide for flood prevention and protection and for water storage and for the beneficial use of flood waters for irrigation and water power and for the conservation and use of water in agriculture and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion and from forest fires, and for the cooperation in such work of Government services and bureaus with each other and with States, municipalities, and other local agencies, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will lie on the table.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PITTMAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for procuring homesteads with adequate water

rights and providing agricultural instruction for the nonreservation Indians of the State of Nevada, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—CHARLES F. LANE.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted for the withdrawal from the files of the Senate the papers in the pension case of Charles F. Lane, no adverse report having been made thereon.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to subpoena witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had or have been held in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. STONE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expenses thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

AFFAIRS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 33), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the authority heretofore vested in the Committee on the District of Columbia by Senate resolution of February 20, 1909, directing the said committee to examine into matters relating to the District of Columbia, is hereby continued, and the said committee is hereby directed to pursue its investigation during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 34), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PRINTING FOR DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 35), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That authority is granted to print and bind, for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia, such papers and documents as may be deemed necessary in connection with subjects heretofore considered or to be considered by said committee during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

THE JUDICIAL CODE.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, this morning I reported from the Judiciary Committee Senate bill 706, to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911. Since reporting it I have learned that there are one or two Senators who were not present at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee who would like an opportunity to present to the committee some views with reference to a portion of the bill. While I am very anxious to press the bill to action, in deference to their wishes I ask leave to withdraw the report and to have the bill recommitted to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. While it is the recollection of the Chair that at the last session of Congress it was ruled that resolutions coming over from a preceding day should be called up by the Senators submitting them, this morning the Chair will lay before the Senate the following resolutions which come over from a preceding day.

The Secretary read Senate resolution numbered 10, submitted by Mr. FLETCHER on the 7th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate information regarding the value of

imports, exports, and import duties under the present and the two preceding tariff acts, with a special statement for the period from the enactment of the existing tariff act to the outbreak of the European war, compared with a corresponding period of the previous year; the value of imports, compared with the value of domestic production, and the expenditure for wages in each industry before the outbreak of the European war; and the imports and exports of leading manufacturing countries during recent years.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] is absent from the Chamber. I wish to ask him a number of questions in relation to the subject of the resolution, and I therefore ask that it may go over to-day without prejudice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The resolution goes over without prejudice.

OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate resolution No. 15, submitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS].

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, the Senate is quite familiar with that resolution. I intended when I presented it the other day to ask that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We discussed it at the last session, and it is the result of the debate in the Senate. I have no desire to have another one at this moment.

Mr. PENROSE. Does the Senator object to having the resolution read?

Mr. CUMMINS. Oh, no; I simply wanted to say that I am quite willing that it shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania desire to have the resolution read?

Mr. PENROSE. Yes; I should like to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CUMMINS on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, with respect to the following matters, to wit:

First. As to the amount of money collected by the United States at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the occupation of that city by our military forces as import duties or other taxes or imports laid under the laws of Mexico.

Second. Whether the duties, imposts, or taxes so collected by the United States had been pledged in any form to secure or insure the payment of obligations issued by any Government, or alleged Government, of the Republic of Mexico, or one of the States thereof.

Third. As to the ownership of such obligations at the time the military forces of the United States occupied Vera Cruz, and such ownership at the present time.

Fourth. As to any claims which have been made upon the United States for the payment or transfer of the money so collected, and the names of the persons making such demands.

Fifth. As to the deposit of the money so collected in the Treasury of the United States and the account to which it was deposited.

Sixth. Whether it is the intention of the executive department of the Government to pay out or otherwise dispose of the money so collected without action or authority on the part of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a preceding day, which will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 21, submitted by Mr. GORE on the 13th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to submit to the Senate an estimate of the probable revenue to be derived from the following duties and excise taxes, to wit:

First. A duty of 10 cents per pound on tea.

Second. A duty of 1.5 cents per pound on sugar.

Third. An excise tax of 1.2 cents per pound on sugar produced in the United States and its island possessions, to be paid at the factory or refinery, a portion of the latter tax equal to seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound to be suspended by presidential proclamation upon the signing of a protocol looking to the establishment of peace among the nations of Europe now at war.

Fourth. An excise tax of 25 cents per horsepower on the production of automobiles, to be paid by the manufacturer, such tax to be suspended by presidential proclamation at the end of six months after the signing of a protocol looking to the establishment of peace among the nations of Europe now at war.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the resolution contains several clauses that are not essential to securing the information. They were simply included in order to indicate a policy. I therefore ask leave to perfect the resolution by offering the following substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to submit to the Senate an estimate of the probable revenue to be derived from the following duties and excise taxes, to wit:

First. A duty of 10 cents per pound on tea.

Second. A duty of 1½ cents per pound on sugar.

Third. An excise tax of 1 cent per pound on sugar produced in the United States and its island possessions.
Fourth. An excise tax of 25 cents per horsepower on the production of automobiles, to be paid by the manufacturer.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Do I understand that this is simply a matter of inquiry?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. It is not an effort to enact it into law?

Mr. GORE. It is not.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I will say to the Senator that I would be utterly opposed to increasing the duty on tea. I am opposed to doing that, and I think I can say further that I shall be opposed to burdening sugar longer.

Mr. GORE. I simply offer the resolution for information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. PENROSE. Would it delay this matter unduly if it was referred to the Committee on Finance?

Mr. GORE. It would require it to go over until after the holidays. I will say to the Senator that, as he knows, it is not customary to refer resolutions which simply call for information. This resolution is limited to that purpose alone.

Mr. PENROSE. I think, Mr. President, it is usual. It certainly is an excellent custom to be followed anyhow, to refer a resolution of inquiry to a committee so as to prevent the introduction of idle, impertinent, and useless resolutions of inquiry. I do not mean for a moment to say that this resolution comes within that description, but being firmly convinced that it is innocuous I shall not make any objection to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute. It will be agreed to without objection. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

WHY SHOULD WE STRENGTHEN OUR NATIONAL DEFENSES?—POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH OTHER NATIONS.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, an increase of the Army and Navy forces has practically been agreed upon. The people have been made to believe that it is necessary. This sentiment of better preparedness for war has been aroused and propagated largely by interested parties seeking to serve their personal interests; but there are many people who sincerely believe such a course to be necessary to protect the country in case of war with some other nation. Usually the advocates of a larger standing army and an increased naval force put it on the ground that it is necessary to preserve peace. Let us not deceive ourselves. If we increase our military and naval forces, it will be for the purpose of war, not of peace. Placing arms in the hands of a large number of our people will not insure peace. Rather it is a preparation for and an invitation to war.

So, Mr. President, it may be well for us, surrounded as we are by influences of all kinds, selfish and sinister as well as sincere and patriotic, demanding an increase of our military defenses, to ask why this is necessary or wise, and if it is how it may best be done in the interest of the American people.

I do not believe we are in the slightest danger of war with any nation, in the near future at least. We are probably in less danger of such a conflict now than for many years past. The nations of Europe, big and little, with few exceptions, are now engaged in the greatest, most bloody, and devastating war in the history of the world. Let us hope they are having enough of war for many years to come. The war has presented grave problems to our own Nation. But so far they have been easily solved. Others may, and doubtless will, present themselves before the conflict is ended. None will confront us that can not be settled by peaceful means.

But, sir, granting all this, it must be admitted that war between nations is always possible and may happen at any time, as do quarrels and conflicts between men who compose nations. So long as human nature remains as it is, subject to be controlled by selfish and evil passions, men and nations will disagree and endeavor to settle their disputes by force. We need not go to savage or to other highly civilized nations for proof of this fact. Only a few months ago our own country gave convincing proof of what I have just said. A friendly nation, our neighbor, torn with internal strife and warfare, wrecked and disabled by the conflict within her own borders, was invaded by our forces, one of her cities bombarded, her people slaughtered, her customhouses seized, and an army quartered on her soil. And what for? Only because a man, assuming to be President of the Republic, but regarded and treated by this

Nation as an usurper without power or authority, had refused on the demand of one of our admirals to salute the American flag, because, as alleged, his troops had insulted it. The President had called Congress to approve of an effort to force the salute that the Admiral had demanded, and while this body was deliberating upon it and before it had reached a conclusion the bombardment had commenced, Mexican territory had been invaded by a warlike force, Mexican citizens, some of them innocent women and children, had been shot down and 18 of our own sailors had lost their lives. Who can say after this exhibition of ungovernable passion, after this slaughter of the innocent citizens of another nation and the forcible invasion of its territory for so trivial a cause, that this Nation does not need to prepare for war? If Mexico had not been weak from internal conflict among her own people, we would then have been at war with a foreign nation, for our forcible entry upon her territory was itself a declaration and an act of war. So long as we have officers in our Navy with so little judgment and discretion as to precipitate or invite a conflict for so trivial a cause, and so long as the Nation itself lacks the moral courage to refuse to enforce or attempt to enforce his demands, we may reasonably expect war and be prepared to maintain it. When such a conflict can come from a civilized and boasted peace-loving Nation like ours, what can we expect—what hope can we have of the settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful means?

It may be taken for granted in any discussion of this question of better preparedness that we are in no danger of war with any European nation if only we are wise, prudent, and patient in dealing with the problems that have and will arise out of the present war. But when the prospect of war is mentioned the specter of Japan rises up to terrorize some of our worthy people. In their estimation we have been on the eve of war with Japan every day for these many years. This leads me to comment upon our relations with that country, the conditions that might lead to war with Japan, the result likely to follow the beginning of such a conflict if Japan were the aggressor, and what we should do for our protection in such an event.

Our relations with Japan have for many years been friendly, and there is no substantial reason why they should not continue to be so. But Japan has her problems that in an indirect way, at least, affect her relations with this country. Her population is increasing and her territory is limited. She naturally feels that room for her surplus population must be found somewhere. Her subjects in this emergency are looking for homes elsewhere on their individual account. Thousands of them have found their way to this country and located mostly on the Pacific coast. This is not at all to be wondered at. The millions of uncultivated and unoccupied lands of the United States are a constant temptation to men who at home are confined to a meager spot of land on account of the overcrowded condition of their native country, and many of them can have none at all. They, in the beginning, find employment with others in many lines of industry, but eventually their natural longing for property and a home of their own leads them to investments in real estate on their own account. They are an intelligent, industrious, and frugal race. They have the disposition to save and accumulate. An American who comes in competition with them in any industry that calls for manual labor is at a disadvantage. For this reason and not because of any animosity or antagonism against the Japanese as a race or as a nation, but mainly as a protection against destructive competition on unequal terms, strenuous efforts have been made to exclude, from the Pacific Coast States particularly, not only the Japanese but the Chinese as well. This, as a natural consequence, has brought friction and some delicate situations as between the two nations. It is natural that Japan should look upon this effort at exclusion as a discrimination against her people as a race and because of race prejudice. And this feeling of the Japanese nation is not without foundation. We are admitting into this country many immigrants, and admitting them to citizenship, who are worse in many respects, more degrading and detrimental to the moral and social conditions that prevail in this country, than the Japanese.

As a means of preventing an excessive influx of Chinese and Japanese subjects into this country, laws have been enacted by Congress intended to exclude all laborers coming from those countries, especially from China, and their exclusion has been provided for by treaties between those nations and our own. In the last treaty with Japan no direct provision was made for the exclusion of her subjects, but we had her promise that she would use all proper means to prevent the emigration to the United States of such of her subjects; and so far as I have been able to learn she has kept that promise with strict fidelity.

Besides the Federal laws I have mentioned, State laws have been enacted forbidding Japanese to hold and own real estate. As might well have been expected, this was resented by the Japanese nation and has led to diplomatic correspondence and complications. But however distasteful such legislation may be to Japan, it is absolutely necessary as a defense against an influx of a horde of foreign immigrants that would, as it already has done in some localities in California, crowd out native laborers and landowners who can not live as they live or compete with them in the intensive farming and gardening in which they engage. It is evident that some amicable agreement adjusting this delicate and important matter should be reached by the two nations.

Notwithstanding all precautionary measures taken to prevent the coming into the United States of Japanese laborers, they have come in large numbers and are still here. In walking the streets of my home city of Los Angeles you will see these little brown men on all sides attending the yards and gardens of the residents of the city. You will see a dozen Japanese engaged in this work to one of all other nationalities. They like work of this kind and are peculiarly fitted for it. They seem to be natural gardeners. But we find them in all lines of industry—on the ranch, in farm work, in the hotels as waiters and in other capacities, in the banks and other business houses as porters and men of all work, and in homes as domestic servants. They are rarely seen as clerks in stores except of their own or in any clerical occupation. They are quick, vigorous, and energetic, small of stature but stocky, strong, and virile men. As such they are most desirable servants and employees and are very generally sought after. Indeed, the people of this country are themselves largely responsible for the incoming of the Japanese. They are more than willing to exploit them and profit by their labors, but are unwilling to accept them as citizens or privileged to hold lands of their own.

One of the greatest evils this country has to contend with is commercialism—the exploitation of men, women, and children, especially immigrants from other countries, land, and property for gain. It has brought thousands of criminals, paupers, and other objectionable foreigners to this country who have increased crime, taxed our charitable institutions, peopled the slums with criminals and incompetents, and demoralized and degraded our citizenship. Amongst other things it has brought to this country thousands of Asiatics who are not allowed to become citizens, who are not accepted on an equality with our own people because of their race. They are encouraged to come here for purely mercenary purposes, and nothing else, and are exploited by our own people because more of their labor can be had for less money than that of our own people. They are thus put in competition with home labor, and honest labor degraded until the native or naturalized citizen must bring himself down to their standard and mode of living and labor as they labor or be driven out of employment altogether. It tends to landlordism in this country—large tracts of land held by a few to the exclusion of the many with Asiatics as tenants or farm hands.

In view of the fact that we are looking at this condition of things with the object of determining whether additional provision shall be made by Congress against war with other nations, let us stop a moment to consider what number of Japanese are in this country, how they might be used if we should be unfortunate enough to be brought into war with that nation, and what their presence here would mean in that case.

I take from the census of 1910 the following statement: Total number of Japanese in the United States in 1910, 72,157.

| Geographic divisions. | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| New England..... | 272 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 1,643 |
| East North Central..... | 482 |
| West North Central..... | 1,000 |
| South Atlantic..... | 156 |
| East South Central..... | 26 |
| West South Central..... | 428 |
| Mountain..... | 10,447 |
| Pacific..... | 57,703 |
| | 72,157 |
| Pacific comprises— | |
| Washington..... | 12,929 |
| Oregon..... | 3,418 |
| California..... | 41,356 |
| | 57,703 |

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Can the Senator state how many, if any, of those along the Pacific coast are men who have served

in the Japanese Army, whether they are reservists or whether they are of the male population?

Mr. WORKS. No, Mr. President, I am not able to answer that question. The statement I am still reading from shows how many of them are of military age; but I also refer to the fact that my attention has been called to the conditions and to the statement made that a large proportion of the Japanese in this country are veterans of former wars of Japan. I shall come to that in a moment.

Japanese constitute 1.7 per cent of the total population of the United States.

| California. | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Males..... | 35,116 |
| Females..... | 6,240 |
| | 41,356 |
| Number in cities..... | 18,612 |
| Number in country..... | 22,744 |
| | 41,356 |
| Voting age—21 and over..... | 30,942 |
| Militia age—18-44..... | 30,658 |

This statement of conditions shows the presence in this country in 1910 of 72,157 Japanese, of whom 57,703 were in the three Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon, and California—and 41,356 in the State of California alone. In my State there were 35,116 male Japanese, 30,942 of whom were over the age of 21 years and 30,658 of military age, between 18 and 44 years. The Immigration Bureau gives me the following information as to the incoming of Japanese since 1910:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| In 1911 to continent..... | 4,282 |
| In 1912 to continent..... | 5,358 |
| In 1913 to continent..... | 6,771 |
| In 1914 to continent..... | 8,462 |
| In 1915 to continent..... | 9,029 |
| | 33,902 |
| In 1911 to Hawaii..... | 2,159 |
| In 1912 to Hawaii..... | 3,231 |
| In 1913 to Hawaii..... | 4,901 |
| In 1914 to Hawaii..... | 4,554 |
| In 1915 to Hawaii..... | 3,208 |
| | 18,053 |

It must not be overlooked, however, that the number is constantly fluctuating as they come and go. So, for the purposes of this discussion, we may safely take the census figures. Claims of much larger numbers are made.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator once more?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield further to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Senator speaks of the number of Japanese who have come to Hawaii. Does the Senator know what proportion of the population there are Japanese and what proportion white?

Mr. WORKS. I am not able to say. I have not taken up that phase of the question at all.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Has the Senator ascertained what is the number of Japanese in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. WORKS. No; I have not.

In his interesting and rather startling book, *The Valor of Ignorance*, Homer Lea gives the following figures as to the Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian Islands:

Japanese immigration into the Hawaiian Islands from 1900 to 1908 has been 65,708. The departures during this period were 42,313. The military unit have in this manner been supplanted by the veterans of a great war, and the military occupation of Hawaii tentatively accomplished.

In these islands at the present time the number of Japanese who have completed their active term of service in the imperial armies, a part of whom are veterans of the Russian War, exceeds the entire field army of the United States.

And, then, to the mainland of the United States:

| Immigration by political periods. | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1891-1900..... | 24,806 |
| 1901-1905..... | 64,102 |
| 1906-6..... | 14,243 |
| 1906-7..... | 30,226 |
| Total..... | 133,377 |

And Mr. George H. Maxwell, in his book, *Our National Defense—The Patriotism of Peace*, has this to say on the subject:

The foregoing rapidly increasing tide of Asiatic immigration forced attention to the subject, and in 1908 the Japanese Government agreed voluntarily with the United States that in future passports should not be issued by the Japanese Government to laborers desiring to emigrate from Japan to the United States. This temporarily checked this class of immigration, and in the year ending June 30, 1908, the total immigration fell to 16,418; the year ending June 30, 1909, to 3,275; the year ending June 30, 1910, to 2,798.

But note the steady increase since then! Year ending June 30, 1911, 4,575; year ending June 30, 1912, 6,172; year ending June 30, 1913, 8,302; year ending June 30, 1914, 8,941.

Now, sir, taking the census figures, these thirty thousand and more men within the borders of our State would in themselves constitute no mean army. They are strong, virile men, seasoned by outdoor work and exposure. It is believed by some who have carefully looked into the situation that many of them are trained soldiers and veterans of previous Japanese wars and that they are organized and prepared to respond to any call to military duty in this country by their own Government. I believe information of this astounding fact—if it be a fact—has been called to the attention of the War Department. I know it has been reported to me as an existing condition more than once.

I shall in the course of my remarks have occasion more than once to refer to Mr. Maxwell's book, above mentioned, and to make some quotations from it bearing on the question.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator once more?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Senator has just quoted the remarkable statement that the number of Japanese in this country who are capable of military service is as large as the field Army of the United States. Is the Senator going to discuss the number of reservists of other countries who are within our borders?

Mr. WORKS. I am not going generally into that phase of the subject.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Senator knows, of course, that there are several foreign countries that have reservists here in very large numbers, and I had hoped the Senator might discuss that feature of the question.

Mr. WORKS. I am not going to discuss that phase of it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Oregon says that other countries have their reservists here. He does not mean that other nations as Governments have sent their reservists into this country?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Oh, no; I did not mean to suggest that at all. I simply meant that there are trained soldiers in this country who are not citizens of the United States, but who are citizens of other countries. They came here on peaceful missions, of course, and are good people, but they never have become citizens of the United States. The Senator will remember that in the case of some of the countries now involved in the European war their reservists tried to get back, but could not, after the breaking out of the war.

Mr. WORKS. I have no doubt of that condition existing here, but to what extent I have not investigated and am not able to say.

I have known Mr. Maxwell for more than 20 years. He has studied the features of this important question that I am about to bring to the attention of the Senate for many years. He is familiar with the situation in every detail. What he says about the condition and the remedy for it is worthy of careful consideration. Respecting the perils of the present conditions, he says:

No one who has watched the steady increase of Japanese population in Hawaii and in our Pacific Coast States can fail to realize this danger. It is a danger that is already threatening us. It exists today, and will continue to exist every day in the future. It can not be pushed aside. We can not remove it by ignoring it.

Some unexpected incident may at any time start excitement and cause an explosion that would precipitate a national conflict. In such an event either Japan or the United States might be forced into war by an irresistible upheaval of public sentiment. We had that experience in the case of the blowing up of the Maine.

There is very little doubt that the majority of the Japanese on the Pacific coast are soldiers, veterans of the Japanese wars, and that in case of war Japan could mobilize on our territory between the Pacific Ocean and the inaccessible mountains constituting the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges more Japanese soldiers who are right now in that territory than we have United States troops in the whole mainland territory of the United States or will have when our Army is enlisted up to its full strength of 100,000 men.

Japan to-day has the most efficient military system of any nation in the world. This statement refers to the system. Other nations may have larger armies, but Japan's military system, like that of Switzerland, is fitted into and matches with her whole social, commercial, and economic system. It is a part of the very fiber of her national being and not an excrescence, as is our standing army.

But, sir, the peril is not alone within our own borders. Mexico is open to the entry of the Japanese. There is no law

to prevent their coming. Once in Mexico it is but a step across an invisible international line from Mexico into the United States. Their crossing the line can not be wholly prevented, however strict may be our exclusion laws or the efforts of Japan under her promise to deny to her own people the right to emigrate to this country. There are Japanese veterans enough in California at this very moment to man and destroy every line of transportation from the East, thus isolating California and other Pacific Coast States, depriving them of all aid in troops or munitions of war from other portions of the country. This would, of course, do Japan no lasting good. The territory she could invade in this way would be limited, but it is a rich and prosperous part of the United States that would afford booty of untold wealth, which would be ruthlessly ravaged and destroyed, as is common in time of war. Japan would soon be driven from our shores, but the mark of an invading army, deep and lasting, would remain.

Bear in mind, Mr. President, I am pointing out not what I believe will ever happen but what might and what would inevitably happen if this Nation should be so unfortunate as to come to war with Japan, and the Senate and the country should be reminded that the proposal of better preparedness for defense rests wholly upon the assumption that war with some foreign nation may reasonably be expected. Otherwise, no additions to our military, naval, or reserve forces would be at all necessary. It is for this reason and not because I myself believe we are in danger of war that I am discussing it from the point of view of those who believe the probabilities or possibilities of war are sufficient to call for defensive measures.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Why should we assume that the presence of the Japanese in this country is any more dangerous as a war proposition than the coming of foreigners from other countries? There is no more reason to assume that we are going to have trouble with Japan than that we are going to have trouble with any other country, is there?

Mr. WORKS. I think there is, at the present time. I will say to the Senator, however, that I am not assuming that there is any reason why Japan should be singled out respecting the number of her people who are in this country and the kind of people they are. I am taking that simply as an illustration of what might occur if we should engage in war with that nation, and I am addressing myself mainly to the conditions on the Pacific coast.

Mr. BORAH. So far as the economic question is concerned, I think I agree with the Senator as to the situation; but it occurred to me that we might lay too much stress upon the menace from a military standpoint.

Mr. WORKS. That is quite possible, Mr. President. It is for that very reason that I have said and repeated that I do not believe that danger exists. The Senator will bear in mind, however, as I have said the Senate should do, that we are discussing this question from the point of view of people who are seeking to increase the strength of the Army and the Navy upon the ground that it is necessary in order to meet some invading force.

Mr. BORAH. I had understood that it was by way of preparation for peace.

Mr. WORKS. I said in the beginning—I think probably the Senator was not here—

Mr. BORAH. I came into the Senate Chamber after the Senator had begun his remarks, but as soon as I learned he was speaking.

Mr. WORKS. I said in the beginning that we need not deceive ourselves; that what we are providing for, if we increase our Army, is for war and not for peace.

WILL AN INCREASED STANDING ARMY AND ENLARGED NAVY CONSTITUTE AN EFFICIENT MEANS OF DEFENSE?

Mr. President, what is the remedy proposed for our alleged unpreparedness? Of course, as is natural, the friends of better preparedness do not all agree entirely, but they do seem to agree that we must increase, probably double, our standing army, add materially to our coast defenses, and build more ships of war and other war vessels. In addition to this, there seems to be a disposition to strengthen the National Guard and State militia, and in some way educate the youths of the country in the arts of war, to stand as an additional reserve force to be called upon in case of need.

Now, sir, there is not one of these that is not an offense to the peace-loving people of this free Republic. A large standing army is bitterly and justly opposed. It means militarism, so abhorrent to a free people. It means the building up of a mili-

tary caste, of which we already have too much, and the final subjection of the civil to the military forces. Whenever the citizens of this Republic reach the point where they are willing to submit to such a condition of things we shall cease to be a free country. Our liberties will be surrendered to military despotism. Thank God we have not fallen to that depth yet. I know it is said that we are not proposing to establish a large standing army, but it is proposed to double the size of the standing army we have. It is a dangerous step in the wrong direction that will lead to others. If we add a hundred thousand men to our present standing army, we are altogether too apt to follow it up by adding other hundred thousands as time goes on, because, as I shall attempt to show, the increase of our standing army by that much would be wholly insufficient as a defense in time of war and add useless additions to our burdens of taxation. Such an army would not avail for a day to defend the State of California alone against a Japanese invasion. It would find great difficulty in maintaining itself against the Japanese already in the State. So we must, if we are going to be consistent, either put our Army on a war footing of at least a million men or turn our attention to a better and more efficient means of defense and one less dangerous to the liberties of the people.

If we turn to a consideration of the proposed increase of our naval strength, we find much the same condition. If we make the increase proposed, our Navy will still be on a peace footing. It would be wholly insufficient in time of war to cope with any first-class nation such as either England or Japan. Besides, the attempt to provide such a naval force as would afford adequate protection to our long coast line on the Atlantic and the Pacific is out of the question.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator stated a moment ago that our Navy was not equal to that of Japan. Does the Senator think our Navy is not as strong as that of Japan?

Mr. WORKS. I think it is not.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I will not enter into a discussion of that matter now, but I think it is very much stronger.

With a thousand miles of ocean front in California alone where an invading army could be landed at almost any point, a naval fleet sufficient to defend against that condition would call for an unbearable expenditure of money. Submarines would be useful as a means of defense. Some ships of war should be provided, but no such fleet as would protect a coast line of even that length could be provided without enormous prohibitive expense. The same may be said of coast defenses. Money expended for coast defenses is bound to be almost entirely wasted. We can not make continuous coast defenses for thousands of miles of our coast lines. It would cost billions of dollars. And with coast-defense works only here and there where troops can be landed almost anywhere, they would be of no avail as against foreign invasion.

Holden A. Evans, formerly naval constructor, United States Navy, in an article in the *Sunset Magazine* of February, 1915, has this to say on the subject:

CAN THE PACIFIC COAST BE MADE SAFE?

The coast defenses will prevent the invasion of the enemy from the sea only when every harbor, every inlet, and every beach where landing is possible is protected by fortifications. With 1,500 miles of coast line indented with harbors, inlets, and beaches where a landing can easily be effected, it is out of the question to attempt to secure protection by coast defenses. The cost of such protection for our entire coast line would be stupendous.

The present coast defenses will protect the coast if the enemy is sufficiently obliging to attempt to land at the few places where we have fortifications, and in no other way. It is almost a certainty that in time of war the great guns that are mounted at the important ports will not fire a shot. The enemy will know the exact location of each fort, of every gun, and will take good care that none of his ships comes within range of these guns. He well knows that a naval attack on land fortifications is hopeless, and he will take no risks when he knows that he can land unopposed a few miles away. When a landing has been effected every fortification can be captured by a small force attacking it in the rear.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In the article by Admiral Evans, from which the Senator quotes, was he not urging that it was very much more economical to maintain a Navy and to increase the Navy than to undertake to increase the coast fortifications?

Mr. WORKS. In that immediate connection I think he was, by comparison; yes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And that a navy was a necessity in order to prevent the landing of which the Senator speaks?

Mr. WORKS. Yes; I think he took that position. He is a naval officer.

Gen. Story, recently Chief of Artillery of the Army, has stated regarding coast defenses: "The sole function of such fortifications is to defend a port against direct naval attack. Against an enemy powerful enough to land, the coast fort has no defensive value and may even prove an element of weakness as did Port Arthur to Russia."

Troops could land elsewhere and devastate the region all around them. The men that command them might, for a time, defend themselves, the fortifications, and the small territory within the range of their guns, but that would be all.

Then we would have a handful of regular soldiers, because, if the Army force were doubled, we could have no more than that, and the militia. I say it with deference to the good people who compose it, but I regard the State or National Militia as a very poor arm of defense in time of war. It consists mainly of men engaged in commercial pursuits, clerks, business men, and once in a while a lawyer, doctor, and other professional men, many of them good people, but wholly unfit for the strenuous life in the Army and on the battle field. In the trenches, so common in modern warfare, these worthy gentlemen would do little more than add to the number to be slaughtered and take up the room that should be occupied by men thoroughly accustomed to outdoor exposure and trained and hardened for the work. George Washington expressed his want of confidence in these feather-bed soldiers. He says:

Regular troops alone are equal to the exigencies of modern war, as well for defense as offense, and when a substitute is attempted it must prove illusory and ruinous.

No militia will ever acquire the habits necessary to resist a regular force. The firmness requisite for the real business of fighting is only to be attained by constant course of discipline and service.

I have never yet been a witness to a single instance that can justify a different opinion, and it is most earnestly to be wished that the liberties of America may no longer be trusted, in a material degree, to so precarious a defense.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator again?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California further yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Is it not true that the militia of which Washington spoke was composed simply of volunteers that were picked up? They were not trained at all, as I understand.

Mr. WORKS. That may be. No doubt they were not as thoroughly trained as they are now.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They were men who simply enlisted for short periods, from 30 to 60 or 90 days, or sometimes until the end of the war.

Mr. WORKS. Certainly; and the men who are in the militia now are not trained men. They engage in other pursuits.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. But the Senator must admit that they are better trained men than those who enlisted in either the Revolution or the War of 1812.

Mr. WORKS. I think that is quite possible.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They gave a pretty good account of themselves in the Spanish-American War.

As to what will be necessary to meet an invasion on the Pacific coast by a foreign foe, Mr. Evans, in the article to which I have referred, has this further to say:

To prevent invasion by means of an army will require a force at least equal to the invading force in the Washington-Oregon district, and the same in both the San Francisco and Los Angeles districts. This will require a trained army of not less than 450,000 men. At the present time there are but about 8,000 regular troops in all the Pacific Coast States. The Organized Militia numbers about 5,000. Therefore, a total of 13,000 men will be available on the coast to repel invasion. An enemy can, within five weeks of a declaration of war, land 150,000 trained men. In six months' time after the declaration of war this country can not mobilize sufficient men on the Pacific coast to prevent the landing of 150,000 men. By the time that such a force can be mobilized the whole Pacific territory from San Diego to Seattle will be in the hands of the enemy, and it will take years, thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of dollars to regain that which we have so easily lost.

It is also proposed to call into short military service, say for two years, men who shall thereafter be a reserve force in case of war. This would serve no better than to educate them partially in the manual of arms, maneuvers, and the like, but the continuous outdoor training, so necessary to season men for service and make them good soldiers, would be lacking. They would be no better, probably not so good, as the State militia.

Then we have the suggestion that the youth of the country be given a military education and training in the schools. This would be good as far as it goes. It would furnish an excellent

physical training that every young man should have. But the trouble is that behind this physical training is the inculcation of the martial spirit, the very foundation stone of militarism. You educate the boy not for his physical well-being but with the thought instilled into his mind that he is being educated and trained as a soldier, the ultimate object of which is that he shall go to war. While I like the idea of a military training as a means of physical growth, I abhor the idea of filling the minds of our boys with the war spirit and thus laying the foundations of militarism and military caste that will put this Nation on the road to military despotism.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator again?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California further yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I will ask the Senator if it is not true that that spirit has not been cultivated either in Switzerland or in Australia, where the system is in vogue?

Mr. WORKS. I am coming to the Swiss system of defense.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Switzerland does not maintain any standing army at all, and yet all of her young men are trained.

Mr. WORKS. Yes; and all of them, I suppose, are imbued with that spirit.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I think the Senator will find that they are imbued with the duty they owe to their country rather than with any spirit which would lead them to attack any other country, and that is why they have proven themselves useful in every emergency.

Mr. WORKS. There is no doubt but that reserves trained in that way are useful in time of war. I am not contending against that fact.

Mr. President, the outlook to me is not a pleasing one. It will not be a pleasing one to the American people. It is fraught with dangers that may sometime threaten and eventually destroy our free institutions. The Army we have is essentially a large body of idlers under the influence and control of military despotism exercised through military officers that make the life of a private soldier very little better than slavery. Some years ago I was called upon to defend a young soldier against whom charges were made by a superior officer and brought to a court-martial. The court was, of course, composed of military officers, and the boy was prosecuted by an officer. He was, of necessity, perhaps, denied the much-valued right of a trial by his peers or his equals. I remember that one of the charges was that this young fellow, a mere boy, had entered a saloon, and seeing an officer there, had not immediately retired. I, in my zeal, denounced as un-American and outrageous, any such subjection of one American citizen to the will and presence of another. But the members of the court held it to be a punishable offense, and my client was convicted and punished. I asked if this rule that a private soldier should retire from a public place immediately upon seeing an officer present applied to all places and was informed that it did. I suggested that in this instance, the place being a saloon, the officer might have set a good example to the young private soldier by himself retiring on the soldier's entrance, but this did not seem to meet with favor by the court. This was 30 years ago. I do not know whether this rule still prevails or not. Probably it does. It is only one instance of the humiliating thralldom of an American private soldier. It was no offense for this one to visit a saloon, but for remaining there when he discovered an officer present he was punished.

Mr. President, I shrink from the contemplation of an extension or enlargement of such a military oligarchy. There is nothing elevating morally, socially, or in any other way, except the physical training, in the life of a private soldier. Just the contrary. As I have said, they are essentially idlers. They are fed and clothed at the public expense and add nothing to the public benefit morally, physically, or otherwise. They are in no sense a constructive force. We seem to need them as guards, and sometimes for the suppression of internal disturbances. But being handy, not of much use for anything else, they are altogether too often used in such cases and are to that extent a violent infringement of the liberties of the people. I must say, Mr. President, that while I realize the necessity of maintaining some defensive force in this country and that a limited standing army as the nucleus of a larger force in time of war seems to be necessary, I look with no little apprehension upon the proposal to add materially to our standing military force. Can we not find a better, a safer, and a less expensive way of guarding this country? In a moment I am going to suggest another way of making our future sure, for which I ask the unbiased and patient consideration of the Senate. But, before I do that, let me say a word about the cost of the Army it is proposed to increase so largely. If such a movement is neces-

sary to the preservation and protection of the country, the question of proper expense should receive but little consideration; but if this increase of military power is not necessary, or the need for better preparedness can be met in another less objectionable and less expensive way, then its cost is worthy of careful consideration. I am not going into the subject extensively or at length. It will be sufficient, I think, to quote from one who has studied the question of cost and is much better qualified than I am to speak. Hon. JAMES HAY, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, in a newspaper article published January 10, 1915, has this to say on the subject:

But, in order to make more evident what Congress has given to the Army and the consequent results that must have been obtained therefrom, let me call attention to the fact that during the last 10 years the appropriations for the support of the military establishments of this country have amounted to the grand total of \$1,007,410,270.48, almost as much as is required to pay all the other expenses of the Government, all the salaries, all the executive machinery, all the judiciary, everything, for an entire year.

Thus, during this period, the Army appropriations have annually been from \$70,000,000 to \$101,000,000; the Military Academy appropriations, from \$673,000 to \$2,500,000 a year; for fortifications, from \$4,000,000 to \$9,300,000; for armories and arsenals, from \$330,000 to \$860,000; for military posts, from \$320,000 to \$4,380,000; by deficiency acts, Military Establishment, from \$657,000 to \$5,300,000; and for Pacific railroads' transportation and the enlisted men's deposit fund, a total for the 10 years of \$11,999,271.

The totals for the 10 fiscal years 1905 to 1915 have been as follows:

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| Permanent appropriations (including Pacific railroads' transportation and enlisted men's deposit fund) | \$11,999,271.00 |
| Fortification acts, armories and arsenals, and military posts in sundry civil acts, and deficiencies for military establishment in deficiency acts | 113,071,133.17 |
| Army appropriation acts | 868,536,993.31 |
| Military Academy acts | 13,802,873.00 |
| Total | 1,007,410,270.48 |

However, in spite of this showing of the great expense of maintaining a small army, the militarists keep up their clamor—particularly at such a time as this, and again whenever a military appropriation bill is up for consideration in the House—that this country be saddled with a great standing army. There is not the slightest need of such an establishment. But, if there were some slight indication of trouble with a fully equipped great power, would the people of this country be ready to embark on a policy that would mean the permanent maintenance of a regular standing army of 500,000 men? It would cost this country, at a conservative estimate, \$600,000,000 a year to go through with such an undertaking.

The people of this country, I imagine, have but little conception of the enormous cost of our military establishment. This statement of Mr. HAY should set them thinking and lead them to consider whether we need any more of it. I leave this branch of the subject to rest on Mr. HAY's very clear and able presentation of it and without further comment from me. It needs none. But one thing should be done to remove from this question of increasing our armament—selfish influences that are aiding to force upon the country a larger standing army and an increased navy. All arms and munitions of war for our own use should be manufactured by the Government, and it should be made a criminal offense for any person or corporation to manufacture or sell such arms and munitions for use by any foreign nation.

WHAT IS THE BETTER WAY?

Mr. President, I have suggested that if we must, as a means of self-preservation, increase our military forces, there is a better way of doing it than by increasing our standing army. I proceed to a discussion of that question. This problem of national defense is one that has received attention by other nations than our own in times past and different systems have been evolved. The military and reserve system of Switzerland is pointed to as one of the best and least objectionable yet devised. The Australian system has evidently been copied from that of Switzerland. The latter is thus described by Capt. J. W. Neilsigh, Commonwealth military forces (retired), in an article published in Army and Navy News, of San Francisco, of date September, 1915:

It requires that every boy, when 12 years old, shall commence a course of approved physical training in the schools; at 14 years of age he has to register for service and then becomes a "senior cadet" and is taught elementary drill and the principles of discipline; at 18 years he passes into the recruit stage of the "citizen forces," where he remains for 12 months, learning the more advanced work of the soldier or sailor, as the case may be; and at 19 he becomes a member of the citizen forces—the fighting force in case of need. He remains on the roll then until he is 25 years old, after which he is required, in the twenty-sixth year, to attend only a muster parade, and afterwards passes into the reserves.

That is how the force is constituted. The training is so arranged for that it shall not interfere to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary with the private pursuit of a civil occupation. Generally speaking, the attendance required for training is approximately only 68 hours a year, divided up into evening parades of 1 hour duration, afternoon parades of about 2 hours, and what are called whole-day parades of about 4 hours. This training is supplemented by volun-

tary parades and frequently by voluntary camps. With the citizen army—that is, those over 18 years of age—a portion of the training is continuous for 10 days in camp, as regards infantry and cavalry, or, as we call it, "light horse," and 21 days for scientific corps.

Under this system it was estimated that a fighting force of between 80,000 and 90,000 troops would be established and maintained, supplemented, as the trainees reached maturity, by an ever-increasing reserve of men who had been through the ranks and passed out of them at the age of 26. This estimate of numbers proved to be exceptionally conservative and is, of course, always subject to the influence of increasing population and the consequent creation of additional training areas under conditions which I will presently explain.

The plan of organization is that each of the six States shall be under the control and direction of a district commandant who is responsible to the minister of defense and the military board at the Federal headquarters. Each State, in turn, is divided into brigade areas and the brigade areas into battalion areas, which again are divided into training areas. In each training area there is an area officer, generally a smart young lieutenant or captain, but sometimes of higher rank. This officer is assisted by one or two noncommissioned officers of the permanent administrative and instructional staff. The battalion command is exercised in the ordinary way, and, of course, the brigade command, which is held by a permanently employed officer of the staff, follows in the usual course.

The relative commands are exercised upon lines laid down at headquarters and are strictly systematized throughout the Commonwealth, every training area being held responsible for the strict observance of the law and the regulations made under it.

The command of battalions and companies is with officers who have either transferred from the previously existing militia or who have, in the first stages, been specially appointed; but it is intended that, subsequently, as the scheme develops, all commissions shall be filled by promotion from the ranks and entirely upon the qualification of merit.

This system, as thus outlined, is much to be commended as compared with other systems. Its one chief merit is that it makes a large standing army unnecessary and provides a reserve force of men who give but a small portion of each year to military training and preparation for efficient service in case of war, thus leaving them free at all other times to engage in useful industries and civil pursuits. Here we have not a body of men whose energies are confined entirely to military training without any constructive force or usefulness, but a large force of industrial workers fitted also for military service by the necessary training and service. But even this system, infinitely better, as it is, than a large standing army, has its serious objectionable features that the people of this country will not overlook nor willingly accept. It, in effect, makes all able-bodied men between certain ages subject to military service whether they will it or not—compulsory, and for that reason objectionable. The people of this country, in my opinion, would not submit willingly or patiently to compulsory military service in any form, although I am informed that there is little complaint against it in the countries where it prevails. But, sir, can we not in this great Nation devise and put in operation a system containing the best elements of those I have mentioned and improve upon it in a way that will make it less objectionable, or without objection, to our own people and more effective, not only for national defense but for national improvement in other important respects, at the same time? I sincerely believe we can, and I am going to tell the Senate how I believe it can be done.

We have more than one evil and need that should receive the attention of Congress. One is unpreparedness for war, another a like unpreparedness for defense against the forces of nature, storms and floods that inundate our valleys, devastate our homes and our fields, and destroy untold millions of dollars' worth of property and hundreds of lives every year; another is our unpreparedness to protect our forests and reclaim the millions of acres of arid lands now barren and worthless, but which may by a proper expenditure of money and an efficient force of workers under Government control be made to blossom as the rose and maintain a population of millions of people where desolation now reigns; and last, but not least, unpreparedness to depopulate the slums and tenement houses and send their unfortunate and criminal occupants out into the healthful and moral influences of the open country.

If we can organize a reserve force that can be so used as to remedy or even ameliorate all of these evils and destroying conditions at the same time and by the same force and at far less expense than the increase of the standing army would entail, and without endangering the liberties of the people or our principles of government, would it not be much better?

Mr. President, let me consider very briefly these several objectionable conditions and their deleterious effects upon the Nation and then I will try to point out a system by which they can be remedied.

I have said enough about the dangers of war and the proposed remedies for it. I pass, then, to the others in their order. The danger of war is speculative, and I believe very remote. The others are not only imminent, they are actually upon us now and need to be remedied. The first is the continual and ever-present danger of storms from which we suffer every year in

different parts of the country. The great Mississippi Valley, one of the most fertile sections in the world, and which might furnish homes for millions of happy, contented, and prosperous people, is almost every year covered with a sea of water, its homes devastated, its crops and its flocks destroyed, and often lives lost. The Government has spent millions of dollars, much of it worse than wasted, in the vain effort to stay the floods, keep them in bounds, and protect lives and property. It has been a dismal failure and will continue to be so under the present system. What is true in Mississippi and other States bordering on the lower Mississippi River is true in many other sections of the country subject to overflow in time of storm. This is a condition that should not be allowed to continue.

Admittedly one of the great causes of these devastating overflows of cultivated lands is the destruction of our forests along the upper reaches of the streams that contribute to the great floods. Our mountains and hills have already been denuded of their forests, thus allowing the storm waters of the streams a free, sudden, and precipitous flow, resulting in swelling streams and disastrous overflows that could be easily prevented by reforestation and storage reservoirs to hold back the storm waters that go to swell the Mississippi to such enormous and disastrous proportions. A reserve force that could do this work would be worth infinitely more to the country than a standing army or a big navy. But, sir, while some sections of the country, notably the Mississippi Valley, are the victims of floods resulting from annual storms, there are millions of acres of semiarid lands that, if they could be supplied with the storm waters that are allowed to go to waste, would be made the most valuable and habitable land in all the world. Now they are a barren and desert waste. The storage and use of the storm waters by the erection of such reservoirs as I have mentioned as a means of preventing the storms and overflowing streams which periodically devastate large sections of the country, would, while it prevents such overflows, at the same time, by the same means, and by the same reserve force, furnish irrigation to millions of acres of land now uninhabitable. Would it not be better for the country to provide such a reserve force, constructive in its nature, than to raise and maintain a larger standing army in idleness?

Let us look at it from another point of view. For the purposes I have mentioned an army of a million men could be organized and used with profit and wonderful gain and advantage not only to the localities that are special sufferers from the conditions I have pointed out, but to the whole Nation. The slums and tenement houses of the great cities are the cesspools of the Nation. They are the breeding places of moral and physical degeneracy, disease, and crime. Their inhabitants are a dead weight on the body politic and the source of enormous expense. The effort is constantly being made to get the unfortunate inhabitants out of these places and locate them in the country. Every year immigrants from other countries, many of them the making of good American citizens, are dumped into these places of degeneracy and crime, where they are made in time, by their environment and associations, the worst of criminals. This is the disease that is poisoning the blood of the Nation. These great cities are rotten at the core. There is no remedy for this fearful condition but the clearing out of the abiding places of these degenerates and criminals. What we want is to open up the waste and vacant places where the air is pure and uncontaminated by disease or vice and locate these people there. We must do it or suffer the fearful consequences. Many of the immigrants that come here are farmers and gardeners. Located on a farm or given a garden to attend they would become happy, contented, and useful citizens. Instead the commercialized greed that rules the country has forced them into the cities, into the mines, the manufactories, on the railroads, crowded into insanitary tenement houses or worse, poorly fed, poorly clad, without sanitary protection, and made sullen, dissatisfied lawbreakers, who hate our country and its institutions and defy its laws. Thus are criminals, anarchists, and dynamiters made of men who come to us with good intentions and affording material for good and useful citizens. Would it not be a humanitarian thing, a practically good thing, in the interest of the general welfare to enlist such men in the reserve constructive army that I have mentioned?

Mr. President, I am going to submit for the consideration of the Senate a system of reserves that will not only serve for national defense in time of war, but will, at the same time, furnish a reserve force that will restore and preserve our forests, make our attempt to reclaim the arid lands of the country effective through a practical efficient working body; do the work necessary to protect our lowlands from destructive floods; settle our public lands and bring them under cultivation and make country homes for many inhabitants of the slums and the tenement

houses of the big cities. The plan is not mine. It has been worked out theoretically by others interested in all of these needed improvements. It has been brought prominently before the public by lectures and by the publication of Mr. Maxwell's book, *Our National Defense—The Patriotism of Peace*, to which I have already referred and from which I shall quote at some length.

He says in the beginning:

This national construction reserve must be an organized force of men regularly enlisted for a term in the service of the National Government. The men in the reserve must be under civil control when engaged in construction service and under military control when in military service in time of war. Those enlisted in the reserve would labor for their country in construction service in time of peace, building great works of internal improvement and constructive national development, with exactly the same spirit of patriotic service that they would fight under the flag and dig trenches or build fortifications in time of war.

We must organize this national construction reserve for a conflict to conquer, subjugate, and hold in strong control the forces of nature. We must organize our national forces and expend our national revenues for that conflict instead of organizing them for devastation and human slaughter. We must organize a national system that will create, not destroy; that will conserve, not waste, human life and homes and the country's resources.

We must plan to enlist our national forces in a great conflict with nature, to save life and property, instead of enlisting them in conflicts with other nations to destroy life and property. We must develop a patriotism that will be as active in constructive work in time of peace as in destructive work in time of war. We must enlist a national construction reserve that will put forth in time of peace for constructive human advancement the same extraordinary energy and invincible determination that war arouses.

It will be borne in mind that the first consideration in the organization is civic and constructive in its nature. Its military character is secondary.

He says further:

The duty of the men enlisted in the national construction reserve would be not only to do the work allotted to them, but to do it in such a way as to dignify labor in all the works of peace. It should show the patriotic spirit with which work in the public service can be done to protect the country from nature's devastations. It should demonstrate that such work can be done in time of peace with the same energy and enthusiasm that prevail in time of war.

But in case of war the national construction reserve must be so organized that it can be instantly transformed into an army of trained and seasoned soldiers—soldiers that can beat their plowshares into swords at a day's notice, and as quickly beat the swords back into plowshares when weapons are no longer needed.

Every man employed in that service should be enlisted for a term of from three to five years and trained in every way necessary to fit him to perform the duties of a soldier and to endure the hardships of a soldier's life in the event of war.

In this one great interrelated and interdependent work of forest and water conservation; of reclaiming land by irrigation, drainage, and protection from overflow; of regulating and developing the flow of rivers for power development and navigation; and doing everything necessary for the protection of every flood-menaced community and valley, enough men should be enlisted in the different services through which the work is to be done to do this work with all the expedition required by the welfare of the people at large of this generation.

It will be argued against this plan for an enlisted national construction reserve that the men would have no military training in the event that the need should instantly arise for utilizing them as soldiers. That objection should be removed by applying to the entire construction service, the Swiss system of military training for a fixed period during each year, long enough to train a man for the work of a soldier, but not long enough to demoralize or ruin him as a man or as a citizen by the life of the barracks or the camp.

A system of national defense would fail of its purpose if it crippled the industries of the country by depriving them of the labor necessary to their operation. In the United States one of the most urgent reasons for having an automatically acting system of national defense perfectly organized in advance and ready in case of emergency is to insure the continuance of the industries of the country without interruption, and to prevent any industrial depression or interference with the prosperity of the country. A system of national defense would fail of its purpose if it crippled industries by drawing away their labor.

The system proposed includes what Mr. Maxwell denominates a homecroft reserve—that is, a reserve force of men fitted for military service and able to perform the kind of labor already pointed out, each man to be provided by the Government with an acre of land—I think it should be 5 acres—and a house upon it for a home for himself and his family and the means of making a living for them, thus making an industrious producer of something worth while, a settler on public land devoting himself and his family to useful and constructive pursuits as well as a capable and efficient soldier in reserve who shall be required to submit himself to military training during a part of each year and to pay rent for the house and land the Government provides for him. Of this he says:

There would thus be brought into existence something rare among American institutions—an independent and self-sustaining community of a million men of military age with families from whom the mainstay of every family would be available for military service without interference with complex, commercial, or industrial conditions, and without in the slightest degree subjecting the family to possible privation from lack of food, shelter, or raiment.

A citizen soldiery undoubtedly is what we must have in this country, but it must be a citizen soldiery trained and inured at all times in advance to the real hardships of war. They must have the physical stamina necessary to endure such hardships. They must be kept at all times physically fit by the labor of their daily life and the occupations whereby they earn their bread. They must be trained thoroughly and well in time of peace, as it is contemplated they shall be trained under the military system of Switzerland and Australia.

Mr. President, it is an alluring prospect with immense possibilities. It is worthy of most careful and conscientious consideration. The contemplation of it is an inspiration. Let us consider briefly the probability of making this theoretical system a living practical force for the common good. What should be its principal and most important objects and purposes? First, and above all others, to locate upon our vacant lands a body of capable, efficient, self-reliant American citizens with homes of their own. Second, to educate, train, and use that same force, in the first instance, as a power for civic betterment, protection of the people and property of the Nation from the devastating effect of storm and flood; the extension of the work of reclamation and conservation of our natural resources until land, suffering either from too much or too little water, is reclaimed and put under cultivation; the reforestation of our hills and mountains and the protection and preservation of the forests we have; and, third, the training of this great civic and constructive body of men for military duty, thus making them a powerful and every-ready military force in time of war.

Some will be ready to say that the proposed system is impracticable and never can be carried out successfully. It will be urged that we have not land enough to supply homes for so large a body of men and their families; that men will not enlist for such a service; that a man can not live and support a family on 5 acres of land; and that the whole scheme is wholly visionary and unworkable.

Now, Mr. President, let us look just for a moment to these objections that upon a casual consideration will readily arise in the mind of most anyone. The scheme worked out to the full is so extensive and so far-reaching as to make one hesitate; but it need not be, it can not, all be worked out at once. It may take many years to bring it to full fruition. That, however, is the better reason for commencing it without further delay. The senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] has for a long time been urging a system of annual river and harbor improvements and the expenditure of \$50,000,000 a year for this purpose. Such a law could be made the foundation, the beginning, of the greater and more extensive work I have in mind. The millions we propose to spend for a larger standing army would be amply sufficient to finance the system. It is intended, as I have shown, that this constructive reserve force will be self-supporting. Its members will be supplied with homes, but for these they must pay rent. The Government must also pay them for work they do for it, as it is doing now for reclamation and forestry service. The Government must also equip and train these men for military service, supplying military officers for the purpose.

Mr. President, there is nothing impossible, nothing impracticable about all this.

Referring now to the small amount of land furnished to the men, it will be hard to convince a man in New England that 5 acres of land will support a family. But there are millions of acres of land in the Western States and in other places in this country upon which a family can live in comfort from what an acre will produce. This has been proved and is being proved every day. Supply an acre of such land to a Japanese or Chinese gardener or agriculturist and he will produce a living for his family and lay up money. It is just the opportunity that the Japanese are seeking and which has resulted in legislation in California to prevent their ownership of land.

The Government would not have all the lands needed, but it could easily acquire them. The States in which it may seem best to locate the reservists will be only too glad to cooperate in the effort to reclaim and settle the vacant lands within their borders. There need be no fear about that.

Mr. President, this would only be a beginning of the work that could and should be done by and for the Government in different parts of the country. The increase of our standing army by 100,000 men would cost the people of this country \$100,000,000 a year. The establishment of the same number of men as a combined constructive and military reserve, under the system proposed, would enlarge the military forces to the same number of men, not idlers living in barracks, but men engaged in useful and productive labor and at the same time as good soldiers, probably better, than those of the standing Army, and in the end cost the Government practically nothing.

There need be no fear that recruits for this service can not be had. There are too many homeless families, too many good

men seeking employment and a home, to leave us in doubt on that subject. Opportunities to enlist in the work will be eagerly sought and good and capable men can be selected from the number.

Dr. James A. B. Scherer, president of Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., one of the leading educators of the country, had this to say on this important subject in an address entitled "The Moral Equivalent of War":

Even Bernhardt is sound when he says that military service not only educates nations in warlike capacity but it develops the intellectual and moral qualities generally for the occupation of peace. It educates a man to the full mastery of his body, to the exercise and improvement of his muscles; it develops his mental powers, his self-reliance and readiness of decision; it accustoms him to order and subordination for a common end; it elevates his self-respect and courage, and thus his capacity for every kind of work. What we have got to do is to conserve the virility and discipline and the unselfish subordination of this kind of training and turn it all in a new direction, so that it will work for welfare instead of warfare, inflaming the civic temper hereafter instead of the military temper as heretofore, but ready, when necessary, for defense.

For my part I can not blind my eyes to the fact that as a Nation we are practically undefended—waiting passively, like some fat oyster, for the possible covetous fork, yet spending \$250,000,000 a year in the upkeep of an inadequate system, which is as heartily despised by the militarists as it is earnestly denounced by some pacifists, so that we may reasonably conclude it is no better than it should be.

Nor am I blind to the fact that we are constantly suffering enormous losses from the invasion of nature's forces and that these losses are largely preventable. As a Nation we are eating into our capital at a fearful rate, and unless we begin to conserve our resources there is no more reason to expect our prosperous survival than there is to anticipate the resuscitation of Mesopotamia and North Africa, which were once fertile and populous but have been obliterated as human habitations by the destructive forces of nature, for wherever the natural resources are destroyed the human race becomes extinct.

Forest fires, which could be stopped at an expense of one-fifth the value of the merchantable timber burned, cost us \$50,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the fact that our lumbering is so unintelligent that of each 1,000 feet we cut 680 are wasted. Damage from floods is preventable, and yet since 1900 the direct yearly injury from them has increased steadily from \$45,000,000 to over \$288,000,000. We utilize \$62,000,000 worth of natural gas every year, the most perfect fuel known, and permit an equal amount to escape into the air, and our supply of petroleum can not be expected to last beyond the middle of the century. Our spendthrift agriculture is indicated by the fact that our average yield of wheat is 14 bushels an acre, as against 28 bushels in Germany and 32 bushels in England. It is the same with our personal vitality. There are constantly about 3,000,000 people seriously ill in the United States, but more than half of this illness is easily preventable, and if we only used our knowledge we could at once add 15 years to the average length of American life.

Here, then, we have two sets of serious conditions confronting us as students—actual but wholly needless invasion by the destructive forces of nature and a possible invasion by a powerful military foe in the face of inadequate defenses. As students, what are we going to do about it in a way that will make for both safety and peace?

I don't believe in a larger standing army. I believe in a great new working army to supplement our present force and to give a new direction to its controlling ideas. We have been spending enough on a standing army of 50,000 men to support, according to the more intelligent methods used by Japan, an army of a million men on a peace footing, or to enable Europe to maintain an efficient army half that large, together with reserves of regulars varying from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000, whereas we have no reserves of regulars whatsoever. We are no more efficient in Army managements than we are in conservation. As to the Navy, Admiral Fletcher recently testified that a foe could land at any time on almost any foot of our 2,000 miles of coast line for anything the Navy could do to prevent it.

I believe in a working army. Make the present Army and Navy efficient, and then take a leaf from the wise little book of economical Switzerland. Under the civil control of the Government why should we not organize upon the slopes of our mountains, in the wastes of the desert, and along the flood-threatened valleys great camps of a constructive army of peace, trained to the conservation of resources, inured to wholesome hardship, and drilled also sufficiently in military tactics, so that they would find a noble moral substitute for war in saving life and husbanding the bounty of nature, thus serving the State as "soldiers of the common good," yet ready also for defense whenever defense may be required? Not a dollar of their pay would be wasted, but every cent permanently invested. The hardship of our fiber would be toned up, the loss of billions averted, the pressure of unemployment alleviated, and a peaceful army of a million men gradually built up, inspired not with military ambition but with the joy of creative achievement in the service of the State, and therefore, because they have put their own bone and muscle and blood into it, all the more ready in time of national peril to stand like a stone wall against the threatened invasion.

If Cervera slipped into Santiago when nearly the whole American Navy was watching for him, can we depend upon a greater navy for national immunity? If England can not protect 200 miles of seacoast from the raids of German battleships, can we protect 2,000? But a trained and toughened citizen soldiery standing sure-footed and clear-eyed on their native soil would be our bulwark in war as in peace. Use the present military posts as training schools for officers, convert your new army of experienced engineers into a great band of reservists after a limited service, substituting an earned home on reclaimed lands for a pension, and you have gone far toward solving our twofold national problem of conservation and defense.

Mr. President, I have presented this plan in its broad and comprehensive scope and as applicable to all parts of the country. It can hardly be expected that it will be accepted or put in operation by Congress to that extent. While the principle involved and the motives that should actuate us are the same in all parts of the Nation, the plan is not as easily applied in some parts of the country as in others. It is peculiarly applicable, more easily and less expensive of operation, and greatly

more needed for defense against foreign invasion, conservation of natural resources, development and settlement of uncultivated and unreclaimed lands on the Pacific coast than in any other part of the country. The Pacific Coast States are isolated and unprotected by the military and naval forces, and will continue to be so if the proposed increase of Army and Navy is provided for. They are separated by mountain ranges and deserts from other portions of the country. Communication by rail could be cut off in a day. Even with an open Panama Canal succor from ships in Atlantic waters could not reach us in time to prevent a disastrous invasion of our territory and great loss of life and property. As I see the situation, the Pacific Coast States are in much greater danger of invasion by a foreign army than any other section of the country. The increase of national defenses now proposed would be no protection whatever to the people of the Pacific Coast States. If an enemy should gain a foothold there, it would take a long and bloody war to dislodge them, protected as they would be from land forces by mountains and deserts. There is every reason why the Pacific coast should have a large reserve force of its own sufficient to prevent such an invasion at once. What better way to provide this defensive force than the one I have outlined? It would be of immense value as a constructive force and at the same time constitute a most efficient military force if, unfortunately, one should ever be needed.

If the establishment of such a force should prove successful, it could be extended to other Western and Southern States as fast as might seem advisable. It could not be so successfully planned and executed in the Northern and New England States. Lands suited for settlement in small tracts would not be as available or as well adapted to the purpose, but experience in other and more available localities may prove that even there the plan will be practically workable.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Congress of the United States, I appeal to the American people to consider seriously and without bias this proposed plan of national defense, with all of its beneficial possibilities, in order that the Nation may be spared the dangerous influences of an increased standing army, with its enormous burden of expense and taxation.

Now, Mr. President, in connection with what I have said, out of order I should like to introduce a bill covering some of the suggestions that I have made, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

The bill (S. 2684) to provide a constructive and military reserve force, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 2684) to provide a constructive and military reserve force, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby created and established as a part of the public service a body of men to be known and designated as the mobile land force and military reserve for national defense on the Pacific coast, to be composed of 200,000 men, to be chosen and enlisted as hereinafter provided, which force may be increased from time to time as Congress may provide.

SEC. 2. That such force shall consist of men capable and efficient and fitted to take lands furnished for their use as herein provided for and to perform manual labor in the forestry and reclamation or other public works, and military service when called upon to do so. They shall be enlisted for the service for a term of five years under rules and regulations to be prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, and may be re-enlisted, and while engaged in the civil service, as hereinafter provided, shall be a branch of the Interior Department and under its supervision and control.

SEC. 3. That when such force is called upon, as hereinafter provided, to undergo military training or service, it shall be under the supervision and control of the War Department under rules and regulations to be provided by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That each of the members of such force shall, by the Secretary of the Interior, be provided with a garden farm of not more than 5 acres of land in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Arizona suitable for cultivation and provided with water for domestic use and irrigation when needed, at a cost in each case of not exceeding \$2,000, upon which such member shall be required to make a home for himself and family, and cultivate the same when not engaged for the Government, and for which he shall be required to pay a reasonable monthly rental not exceeding 4 per cent of the cost of the same, title thereto to be retained by the Government. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to devote any of the lands owned by the Government, suitable for the purpose, to settlement by such members, to acquire by condemnation or purchase such other lands in said States as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and to acquire or construct any water rights and water systems necessary to supply such lands with water for domestic use and irrigation: *Provided,* That such garden farms shall be so located as to establish not less than an entire regiment of such force in one community on adjacent homes.

SEC. 5. That as a constructive force, the Secretary of the Interior shall, except for such time as they are required to render military service as hereinafter provided for, if they so desire, employ the members of such force wherever he may direct in the forestry, reclamation, and other public works, and shall construct storage and service reservoirs for the protection of lands from overflow, for the drainage of submerged lands, the irrigation of arid or semiarid lands needing irri-

gation in order to be successfully cultivated, and generally for the protection, reclamation, and cultivation of lands and works necessary for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country and such other public works as the said Secretary shall elect for which Congress may make appropriations.

SEC. 6. That members of said force while thus employed in the public service as constructive workers shall be paid a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall be employed to the exclusion of all other persons whenever practicable.

SEC. 7. That for one month of each year, or two months in any one year, if the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War shall mutually so determine, the said force shall undergo such military training as may be provided for by the Secretary of War, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, at such place or places as he may direct; and he shall provide all necessary officers and equipment for such training.

SEC. 8. That such force shall constitute a reserve military force and be subject to military service whenever called upon by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. That whenever the members of such force shall be under military training, preliminary or annual, or in actual military service in the event of war or anticipation thereof, they shall constitute a part of the United States Army and shall be exclusively under the direction and control of the War Department, in all respects the same as any part of the regular standing Army of the United States. The officers of said reserve shall be appointed and shall rank the same as officers in the regular standing Army.

SEC. 10. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000,000 annually, for 10 years, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the terms and provisions of this act.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, this morning, from the Committee on Patents, I reported favorably the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. At that time I asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, to which request objection was raised by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

I now desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, and I will state to the Senate that I have talked with the Senator from Massachusetts and with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], and I shall offer an amendment that will meet their objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky for the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary informs the Chair that the bill was read this morning.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, this is the bill to which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] referred this morning, and it is the bill to which I submitted a proposed amendment a little later, and which is now on the table. I may say that the amendment which is about to be offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] is the equivalent of the amendment which I intended to propose, and I am also authorized to say that it is entirely satisfactory to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. JAMES. The amendment, Mr. President, which I desire to offer is at the end of section 1 to add the words "in accordance with existing law."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 4, after the word "patents," it is proposed to strike out the period and insert a comma and the words "in accordance with existing law," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 476 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 476. There shall be in the Patent Office a Commissioner of Patents, one first assistant commissioner, one assistant commissioner, and five examiners in chief, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first assistant commissioner and the assistant commissioner shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of commissioner as may be assigned to them, respectively, from time to time by the Commissioner of Patents. All other officers, clerks, and employees authorized by law for the office shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents in accordance with existing law."

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, I desire to say that the Commissioner of Patents states that in the original draft of the bill he merely followed the existing law, which has been upon the statute books for the last 40 or 50 years; and while he believes that the bill as originally drawn meant exactly the same thing that it will mean after the proposed amendment is adopted, yet in order to meet all objections I propose that amendment and ask that it be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JAMES. I ask that the report accompanying the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order will be made.

The report this day submitted by Mr. JAMES is as follows:

Mr. JAMES, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 900:

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes, having considered the same, report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The bill comes from the Commissioner of Patents, and the reasons for desiring its passage are clearly set forth in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Patents, which is hereto attached, from the Commissioner of Patents; also a letter of like import addressed to Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1914.

HON. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD,
Chairman House Committee on Patents.

DEAR SIR: House bill No. 18031, which you have introduced, proposes to amend sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to put into the Revised Statutes certain provisions which have been carried in appropriation bills, and to make other changes, all specifically pointed out below.

The bill make no change of salary over the salaries carried by the appropriation bills for some years past and creates no new office, but, as will be indicated, changes the number of employees.

The greatest and most important change proposed is to equalize the number of first, second, third, and fourth assistant examiners. At present there are 110 fourth assistants, 88 thirds, 73 seconds, and 63 firsts. This is objectionable for the following reasons:

Each primary examiner has to supervise the work of twice as many assistants as was the case 30 years ago.

It is not practicable to increase the number of primary examiners, because it splits up the classes to an inadvisable extent, and the only relief for an excessive number of assistants relatively to the number of primary examiners is to have more assistants of higher grades and therefore better trained in their work and with better knowledge of their classes. There are on an average 2½ fourth assistants and 1½ first assistants to each division. I am proposing to equalize this and to have 2 for each division in each grade.

The proposed change will also tend to keep the assistants longer in the office, because of the increase of the rate of promotion. During the first two or three years the assistants are of comparatively slight value. The present minimum salary is necessary to get the class of men we need, but it is only by keeping them here for 8 or 10 years that the average quality of service that is required can be secured. The increase in the appropriation per annum by reason of the equalization of the number of assistants is less than \$23,000, and as the total appropriations for salaries for the whole number of assistants is more than \$600,000, this slight increase in salary of the assistants will be far outweighed by the percentage of increase of efficiency.

There are a number of other changes, which are enumerated as follows:

First. The bill provides specifically for the post of first assistant commissioner, an office created by the appropriation act of 1909, and fixes his salary at \$4,500, which has been the salary since the office was established.

Second. It states what are the duties of the two assistant commissioners.

Third. It increases the number of examiners in chief from three to five. The reason for this amendment is that the board passes upon appeals aggregating about 1,100 per year. This is more than three men can properly pass upon. The delay and inadequate consideration of cases which naturally follow create unnecessary further appeals, with consequent expense and loss of time to applicants and a diversion of the attention of the commissioner from other useful work. Moreover, as there is no provision of the statute by which anyone other than the members of the board itself can be assigned to sit upon it, the protracted illness of one member of the board would seriously cripple its work, and the concurrent protracted illness of two members would stop the hearing of appeals.

Fourth. For a number of years the appropriation act has provided that the chief clerk shall be qualified to act as principal examiner, and this qualification is put into the Revised Statutes. This is very important, because an enormous amount of mail reaching the office contains inquiries which can be answered by the chief clerk if he is thoroughly familiar with the work of the office, but would otherwise have to be sent to the examiners or commissioner for reply.

Fifth. The librarian should be qualified to act as an assistant examiner, because the library is primarily intended for use in making searches.

Sixth. There are at present two law examiners, who are both assigned to supervising initiation of interferences. I am asking that the number be increased to five, the other three men being needed to do similar supervisory work with a view to making the work in the 43 different divisions of the office more nearly uniform. This work can not be done properly by the commissioner, because in doing it he would have to pass upon many questions which would normally come before him on appeal, and he should not commit himself before hearing the appeals. The work could not be done by assistant examiners, because the primary examiners would not defer to their judgment, but the law examiners are recognized as equal in standing with the principal examiners; in fact, receiving slightly larger salary so that they can do supervisory work with advantage.

Seventh. The post of examiner in charge of classification work was established by the appropriation act of 1909 and has been continued ever since. There is no work of the office that is more difficult, and it is a continuing work, since the classification must always be under revision.

Eighth. The changes of salary indicated are all merely fixing salaries which have been in the appropriation acts for a number of years.

Ninth. The omission of the provision that two of the second assistant examiners shall be women is not intended to exclude them, but to remove the possible limitation upon the commissioner. Women make excellent assistant examiners and are appointed whenever opportunity arises.

Tenth. The grades of first, second, third, and fourth assistant examiners, heretofore made a part of the appropriation act, but for several years omitted, the difference being indicated only by the differences of salary, are reestablished, and the grade of fourth assistant examiner will, for the first time, be placed in the Revised Statutes, it having so far been carried in the appropriation acts only.

Eleventh. The number in each of the grades of assistant examiner is made 86. Since the time that there were 24, as indicated in section 440, the number has been gradually increased until at the present time there are 110 fourth assistant examiners, 88 third assistants, and 73 second assistants, and 63 first assistants. The total number of assistants is 334. The increase by reason of making 96 in each grade would be 10 assistants, or a total of 344.

The total number of increases in the force by the foregoing bill is 15, and the total annual increase of salary due to this increase in the members of the force and reorganization of the assistant examiners, if given effect by the Congress, will be slightly more than \$61,000.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I can not too strongly urge the need of this reorganization and increase of the force. The business of the office to-day is larger than it has ever been. The number of applications filed and the labor of examining each application increases steadily with the growth of the literature of the various arts, so that the office force is less adequate to do the work which it has to do than it was 10 years ago.

It is the function of the office to prevent the granting of patents which should not be granted, and the insufficiency of provision for its work results inevitably in improperly granting patents, with consequent burden upon the public.

Respectfully,

THOMAS EWING, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1915.

Hon. OLLIE M. JAMES,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JAMES: This bill carries only 10 additional assistant examiners, 3 additional law examiners, and 2 additional examiners in chief over what have been in the office for some years. All of the additional men will come on through the Civil Service Commission, excepting the 2 additional examiners in chief, who will be presidential appointees.

The bill further equalizes the number of assistant examiners in the 4 classes. At present there are 110 fourth assistant examiners, 88 thirds, 73 seconds, and 63 firsts. The bill provides for 86 men in each class.

The effect of making the number the same in each class is to increase the average salary of assistant examiners from about \$1,880 a year, as at present, to \$1,950 a year, an increase of \$70 per examiner.

The total increase in salaries would be slightly more than \$61,000. The office turned in last year a surplus of \$240,000, and will turn in this year a much larger surplus.

The new law examiners are important to aid in carrying out administrative reforms which have been recently instituted looking to the unification of practice in the Patent Office, and to more rapid and satisfactory disposition of the business of the office.

The new examiners in chief are necessary partly because the work is too heavy at present and partly because the general speeding up of the work in the office is certain to increase the labors of the examiners in chief.

Finally, the additional assistant examiners are needed to aid in the more rapid disposition of the business, there being such an accumulation of the work in a number of the divisions that applicants are obliged to wait six months or longer before their applications are reached for action.

The number of applications for patents is substantially the same this year as last, differing only by about 300. The number of trade-mark applications, however, has increased in one year by 20 per cent, and the number of design applications has more than doubled in four years, so that the work this year is larger than it ever was, and is steadily growing.

Owing to the slow promotions because of the small number of first and second assistant examiners, 50 per cent of the resignations are by third assistant examiners. After we have trained them and made them useful they resign and go into practice. I am fully convinced that if we could induce the assistants who resign to remain a few years longer in the office than they now do the efficiency of the force would be increased out of all proportion to the increased appropriation now required. The object of unifying the number of men in the different grades is to induce the assistants to remain longer in the office.

Respectfully,

THOMAS EWING, *Commissioner*.

THE PANAMA CANAL (H. DOC. NO. 23).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 15, 1915.

THE PHILIPPINES (H. DOC. NO. 422).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Philippines and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith act No. 2403 of the Philippine Commission entitled: "An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Philippine Legislature."

Among the acts of the legislature extended to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian

tribes is act No. 2325, which is amendatory of the Philippine public land act, and which, under the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, may not go into effect or have the force of law until approved by the President and the Congress.

Act No. 2325 was duly approved, as required by law, and I recommend that the accompanying act of the Philippine Commission be also approved. I transmit herewith a letter of the Secretary of War which explains the necessity for the enactment of this law.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 16, 1915.

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 30).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirty-second Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 15, 1915.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (H. DOC. NO. 402).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the period from March 3, 1915, to June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 15, 1915.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS (H. DOC. NO. 403).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commission of Fine Arts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with accompanying illustrations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 15, 1915.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 52 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 16, 1915.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

C. C. McChord, of Kentucky, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of seven years from January 1, 1916. (Reappointment.)

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Otto Praeger, of Texas, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph Stewart, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James J. Mayes, Infantry, unassigned, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, from December 10, 1915, vice Maj. Henry M. Morrow, promoted June 22, 1915.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from December 9, 1915.

Colvin Lafayette Cooper, of Missouri.

John Arthur Franklin Pfeiffer, of the District of Columbia.

Paul Dudley White, of Massachusetts.

Orville Forrest Rogers, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Henry Sage Dunning, of New York.

Homer Fordyce Swift, of New York.

William Post Herrick, of New York.

Ernest Gustav Tillmanns, of California.

Louie Felger, of California.

James Howard Means, of Massachusetts.

Otto Kerr Snyder, of Wyoming.

Charles Edward Lawrence, of Georgia.

Roy Edward Fox, of Ohio.

Walter Sidders Lay, of Connecticut.

Robert Emmet Seibels, of South Carolina.

Carl Dinsmore Gray, of Maine.

Robert Monroe Funkhouser, of Missouri.

Hugh McDowell Beebe, of Michigan.

Harry Hunt Towler, of Arkansas.

John Martin Bradley, of Missouri.

Clifford William Andrews, of Wisconsin.

Bascom Franklin Morris, of Arizona.

Jeremiah Herman Metzger, of Arizona.

Edward Raymond Northrop, of Washington.

Walter Conway Johnson, of Texas.

Arthur Maxwell Alden, of the Canal Zone.

Linwood Major Kelley, of Vermont.

Bacil Augustine Warren, of Arizona.

Nathaniel Niles Morse, of Massachusetts.

Charles Patterson Stahr, of Pennsylvania.

Doyle Lee Eastland, of Texas.

Edwin Burchett, of Iowa.

William Ernest Kramer, of Pennsylvania.

William John McConnell, of Pennsylvania.

Bender Zelotes Cashman, of Pennsylvania.

Richard Lynn Ivins, of Nebraska.

Thomas Richmond Boggs, of Maryland.

Heinrich Stern, of New York.

Frank Albert King, of New York.

Robert Thomas Irvine, of New York.

John Mumford Swan, of New York.

Frank Whipple Snow, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Resigned June 30, 1915.)

Charles Allen Betts, of Washington, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Resigned Jan. 16, 1915.)

Edward Bailey, of Washington, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Resigned Sept. 8, 1912.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant colonel from December 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Charles S. Bromwell, who died December 10, 1915.

Capt. Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers, to be major from December 11, 1915, vice Maj. Charles W. Kutz, promoted.

First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from December 11, 1915, vice Capt. Douglas MacArthur, promoted.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Robert H. Heterick to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from November 22, 1915.

Asst. Surg. John A. Watkins to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from October 21, 1915.

Dr. Edward C. Ernst to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

Dr. Peter J. Gorman to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

James F. Hodge to be postmaster at Carrollton, Ala., in place of John E. McGee, deceased.

ALASKA.

William E. Root to be postmaster at Seward, Alaska, in place of P. J. Hickey, jr., resigned.

ARIZONA.

William Schuckmann to be postmaster at Nogales, Ariz., in place of Charles L. Fowler. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

ARKANSAS.

J. H. Garison to be postmaster at El Dorado, Ark., in place of R. Monroe Deason. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

W. L. Jarman to be postmaster at Helena, Ark., in place of W. G. Williamson, deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

Richard L. Dixon to be postmaster at Newman, Cal., in place of Nels A. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

W. H. Kelly to be postmaster at Palo Alto, Cal., in place of C. H. Dobbel. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

A. T. Kimbell to be postmaster at Perris, Cal., in place of Ella E. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1914.

John E. King to be postmaster at Hemet, Cal., in place of Claude O. Gillett. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Fleming J. Mathews to be postmaster at Fort Jones, Cal., in place of Anne C. Mahan, removed.

George B. Morgridge to be postmaster at Sierra Madre, Cal., in place of John C. Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

E. F. Orwig to be postmaster at Oilfields, Cal., in place of H. P. Moffitt, resigned.

Mary S. Rutherford to be postmaster at Truckee, Cal., in place of Mary S. Rutherford. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

E. H. Shoemaker to be postmaster at Sausalito, Cal., in place of P. J. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Joseph S. Todd to be postmaster at Whittier, Cal., in place of Clyde F. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

COLORADO.

Charles S. Logan to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Colo., in place of Charles T. Wade. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

William D. Newton to be postmaster at Palisades, Colo., in place of David F. Strain. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Andreita M. Vigil to be postmaster at Trinidad, Colo., in place of J. U. Vigil, deceased.

CONNECTICUT.

Clarence L. Clark to be postmaster at Lyme, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1913.

William W. Fagan to be postmaster at Kensington, Conn., in place of Marjorie Moore. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

George W. Fairgrieve to be postmaster at Bantam, Conn., in place of George W. Fairgrieve. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Willis S. Gilbert to be postmaster at Ridgefield, Conn., in place of G. L. Rockwell. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

William A. Hayes to be postmaster at Bristol, Conn., in place of George A. Warner. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

James F. Holden to be postmaster at Forestville, Conn., in place of James F. Holden. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Daniel J. Kelley to be postmaster at Deep River, Conn., in place of Frank A. Hefflon. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

George M. Pilling to be postmaster at Danielson, Conn., in place of Charles A. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward B. Sullivan to be postmaster at Guilford, Conn., in place of L. O. Chittenden. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

DELAWARE.

William Carter to be postmaster at Edgemoor, Del., in place of O. B. Wingate. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

FLORIDA.

George J. Dykes to be postmaster at Eustis, Fla., in place of Mary B. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

J. B. Reed to be postmaster at Daytona Beach, Fla., in place of Wesley Herrick. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

GEORGIA.

Walter R. Cannon to be postmaster at Clayton, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

John B. Crawford to be postmaster at Cairo, Ga., in place of John B. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

R. P. Hicks to be postmaster at Wrightsville, Ga., in place of Jewell F. Renfro. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1914.

Joseph C. McKenzie to be postmaster at East Point, Ga., in place of Fred J. Allen, resigned.

L. S. Marlin to be postmaster at Doerun, Ga., in place of P. L. Cooke. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Mary A. Rudisill to be postmaster at Forsyth, Ga., in place of Mattie H. Hanson, name changed by marriage.

F. M. Smith to be postmaster at Lyons, Ga., in place of Sallie M. Aaron. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Albert C. Sweat to be postmaster at Nashville, Ga., in place of Rilton S. Turner. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

John C. Thomas to be postmaster at Maysville, Ga., in place of William W. Wade. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

George E. Youmans to be postmaster at Adrian, Ga., in place of Abbie B. Youmans. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

HAWAII.

L. D. Simmons to be postmaster at Lihue, Hawaii, in place of Frank Crawford. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

IDAHO.

Jesse Beasley to be postmaster at Wardner, Idaho, in place of S. S. Bonham. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

D. O. Castaler to be postmaster at Parma, Idaho, in place of Waller E. Babcock. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Josephine Erwin to be postmaster at Mullan, Idaho, in place of Stalker Clubb, resigned.

J. C. Ford to be postmaster at Caldwell, Idaho, in place of Jake Horn. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Don C. D. Moore to be postmaster at Sandpoint, Idaho, in place of Charles W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

R. L. Pennell to be postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, in place of C. D. McEachron. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Samuel D. Riggs to be postmaster at Emmett, Idaho, in place of Edward Waring. Incumbent's commission expires January 4, 1916.

Willis M. Sears to be postmaster at Albion, Idaho, in place of Samuel Perrins. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

M. P. Strecker to be postmaster at Stites, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1915.

ILLINOIS.

John F. Bushmeyer to be postmaster at Colchester, Ill., in place of Isaac Newland. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

George H. Hart to be postmaster at Nauvoo, Ill., in place of August J. Beger. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Thomas J. Hopkins to be postmaster at Wenona, Ill., in place of Charles M. Turner. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

O. H. Johnson to be postmaster at Bowen, Ill., in place of Mary F. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Max H. Prill to be postmaster at Centralia, Ill., in place of Edwin L. Welton, resigned.

Louis W. Richter to be postmaster at Melrose Park, Ill., in place of John C. Carson. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Robert Sherrard to be postmaster at Oak Park, Ill., in place of W. A. Hutchinson. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

H. Bruce Shroyer to be postmaster at New Windsor, Ill., in place of John W. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

James H. Spiker to be postmaster at Bushnell, Ill., in place of Charles A. Duntley. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

INDIANA.

Frank W. Boren to be postmaster at Owensville, Ind., in place of Rufus H. Barnett. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward S. Edger to be postmaster at Winchester, Ind., in place of Seward S. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Charles V. Hirt to be postmaster at Batesville, Ind., in place of Donald McCallum, removed.

William H. Johnston to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, Ind., in place of Arthur A. McCain. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ralph W. McConnell to be postmaster at Oxford, Ind., in place of James Pickering, resigned.

William T. Newton to be postmaster at Rosedale, Ind., in place of David H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

John C. Ring to be postmaster at Frankton, Ind., in place of John W. Foland, resigned.

Joseph T. Stahl to be postmaster at Kendallville, Ind., in place of C. C. Weingart. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

IOWA.

A. L. Anderson to be postmaster at Ringsted, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Frank M. Beymer to be postmaster at Avoca, Iowa, in place of Charles H. Read. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

H. E. Button to be postmaster at Alden, Iowa, in place of W. M. Cousins. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Edward M. Carr to be postmaster at Manchester, Iowa, in place of Howard L. Rann, removed.

W. J. Casey to be postmaster at Knoxville, Iowa, in place of J. F. Mentzer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1914.

W. D. Cromie to be postmaster at Woodbine, Iowa, in place of Bruce R. Mills. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Lee E. Evans to be postmaster at Mystic, Iowa, in place of John H. Luse. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Oscar M. Farb to be postmaster at Albert City, Iowa. Office becomes presidential January 1, 1916.

P. J. Grace to be postmaster at Adair, Iowa, in place of Leroy D. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John R. Herron to be postmaster at Boone, Iowa, in place of S. G. Goldthwaite. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1915.

G. A. Huffman to be postmaster at Des Moines, Iowa, in place of Louis C. Kurtz. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Amos Ingalls to be postmaster at Greene, Iowa, in place of W. A. McClure. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1914.

Fred H. Jamison to be postmaster at Oelwein, Iowa, in place of W. B. Collinson, removed.

C. J. Kinney to be postmaster at Elliott, Iowa, in place of C. H. Westrope. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1915.

C. P. Luther to be postmaster at Guttenberg, Iowa, in place of Jennie Schroeder. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Gladys H. McDowell to be postmaster at Emerson, Iowa, in place of C. G. Graham. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John A. McNeerney to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, Iowa, in place of James Beard. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Everett T. McShane to be postmaster at Springville, Iowa, in place of Frank McShane, resigned.

S. E. Magner to be postmaster at Lorimor, Iowa, in place of Henry S. Ferris. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

M. B. Maring to be postmaster at Centerville, Iowa, in place of E. C. Haynes. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

W. H. May to be postmaster at Exira, Iowa, in place of Frank Kreamer. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Lemuel O'Bryant to be postmaster at Batavia, Iowa, in place of W. S. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

J. C. Palmer to be postmaster at Clear Lake, Iowa, in place of J. C. Davenport. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Eugene B. Peck to be postmaster at Hartley, Iowa, in place of J. E. Wheelock. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

A. B. Peters to be postmaster at Hawkeye, Iowa, in place of Albert H. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

Dennis A. Ray to be postmaster at Humboldt, Iowa, in place of G. T. Clevidence. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Clyde E. Rich to be postmaster at Glidden, Iowa, in place of James C. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1915.

Caroline Y. Smith to be postmaster at Leon, Iowa, in place of M. F. Stookey. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1914.

George F. Smith to be postmaster at Keosauqua, Iowa, in place of Oscar McCrary. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

F. H. Soll to be postmaster at Elkader, Iowa, in place of Vellas L. Gilje. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1915.

James Steele to be postmaster at Clearfield, Iowa, in place of O. C. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Isaac T. Street to be postmaster at Center Point, Iowa, in place of John J. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Curran F. Swift to be postmaster at Harlan, Iowa, in place of C. A. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

Ezekiel S. Thompson to be postmaster at Eldora, Iowa, in place of W. H. Sheakley. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1914.

KANSAS.

Frederic C. Herdman to be postmaster at Le Roy, Kans., in place of Esther E. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

J. E. Leach to be postmaster at Randolph, Kans., in place of Thomas Leach, resigned.

J. C. McConaughay to be postmaster at Larned, Kans., in place of F. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Alexander Niernberger to be postmaster at Ellis, Kans., in place of G. H. Leisenring. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Rodney Torrey to be postmaster at La Crosse, Kans., in place of A. W. Robinson, removed.

KENTUCKY.

R. T. Huffman to be postmaster at Pikeville, Ky., in place of E. E. Trivette, resigned.

Thomas J. Kelly to be postmaster at Hawesville, Ky., in place of Eugene C. Vance, removed.

E. Thurston Royse to be postmaster at Salt Lick, Ky., in place of Sherman Gullett. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

LOUISIANA.

J. T. Bryant to be postmaster at Monroe, La., in place of John B. Hays, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

J. P. Harrell to be postmaster at Arcadia, La., in place of Burnside Capers, deceased.

Monroe Jarrell to be postmaster at Columbia, La., in place of Henry W. Blanks, resigned.

Lucy Rochel to be postmaster at Patterson, La., in place of Gaston Gonsoulin, resigned.

MAINE.

John H. Cooper to be postmaster at Kennebunk, Me., in place of E. A. Fairfield. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Josiah F. Davis to be postmaster at Milo, Me., in place of Frank E. Monroe. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

John Durgan to be postmaster at Lubec, Me., in place of Irving W. Case. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Isaiah C. Elder to be postmaster at Brunswick, Me., in place of G. L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

Irvin H. Ellis to be postmaster at North Anson, Me., in place of George L. Hovey. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

William K. Footer to be postmaster at South Windham, Me., in place of Hans N. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1915.

Mark P. Hamilton to be postmaster at Corinna, Me., in place of William I. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Carroll E. Herrick to be postmaster at Brownville, Me., in place of Charles H. Dunning. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

George H. McIntosh to be postmaster at Lisbon Falls, Me., in place of George R. Foster. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

George C. Mayo to be postmaster at Greenville, Me., in place of M. B. Folsom. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

H. Clair Miller to be postmaster at Winthrop, Me., in place of E. W. Wentworth. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Henry S. Perkins to be postmaster at Boothbay Harbor, Me., in place of Watson M. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph W. Small to be postmaster at Northeast Harbor, Me., in place of Everett W. Ober. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Carroll N. Staples to be postmaster at Norridgewock, Me., in place of George O. Carr. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

MARYLAND.

Oscar S. Barrick to be postmaster at Woodsboro, Md., in place of W. B. Cutshall. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Eugene A. Lankford to be postmaster at Marion Station, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Joseph Reading to be postmaster at Rockville, Md., in place of Winfred E. Berry, removed.

G. Walter Wright to be postmaster at Cambridge, Md., in place of W. H. Medford, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James F. Carens to be postmaster at Newburyport, Mass., in place of William C. Coffin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles T. Farrell to be postmaster at Stoughton, Mass., in place of George A. Wales. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James H. Hoar to be postmaster at Fall River, Mass., in place of George T. Durfee. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph L. McGrath to be postmaster at Sharon, Mass., in place of Edgar H. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph F. McManus to be postmaster at Norwood, Mass., in place of Frank A. Fales. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Michael F. Manning to be postmaster at Bedford, Mass., in place of Harriet M. Mudge, resigned.

Martin Ratigan to be postmaster at Whitman, Mass., in place of R. J. Considine. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

James Sheehan to be postmaster at Millis, Mass., in place of Jeremiah B. Daniels, deceased.

John F. Williams to be postmaster at Marblehead, Mass., in place of Frank W. Goodwin. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

MICHIGAN.

Charles L. Bennett to be postmaster at Thompsonville, Mich., in place of Peter Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

David R. Brown to be postmaster at Deckerville, Mich., in place of Robert J. West. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Edson C. Brown to be postmaster at Tecumseh, Mich., in place of Charles Bidwell, jr. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Stephen B. Coddington to be postmaster at Capac, Mich., in place of William Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Fred Gibbs to be postmaster at White Cloud, Mich., in place of James W. Milne. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Roy P. Hallock to be postmaster at Almont, Mich., in place of Ralph D. Harris. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Archie D. Himebaugh to be postmaster at Hesperia, Mich., in place of Thomas McLaren. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles H. Hudkins to be postmaster at East Jordan, Mich., in place of Harry E. Potter. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles Hunter to be postmaster at Marlette, Mich., in place of H. A. Macklem. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Frank D. McCaren to be postmaster at Carsonville, Mich., in place of Colin C. McGregor. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John O'Meara to be postmaster at Escanaba, Mich., in place of Michael Doherty, resigned.

Coleman P. Morgan to be postmaster at Montrose, Mich., in place of A. V. Hiscock. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Carl Pickert to be postmaster at Arcadia, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

F. W. Richter to be postmaster at Niles, Mich., in place of Thomas C. Hance. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

A. F. Skarritt to be postmaster at Edmore, Mich., in place of James K. Train. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

MINNESOTA.

Ennis N. Brandon to be postmaster at Annandale, Minn., in place of William H. Towle. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

John M. Brown to be postmaster at Ely, Minn., in place of Peter Schaefer. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles E. Gravel to be postmaster at Pierz, Minn., in place of Jacob M. Blake, removed.

B. H. Holte to be postmaster at Starbuck, Minn., in place of B. H. Holte. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

A. J. Irwin to be postmaster at Belleplaine, Minn., in place of Patrick A. Gaffney, removed.

John K. Jasper to be postmaster at Bovey, Minn., in place of Thomas Kingston. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

R. F. Lamb to be postmaster at Slayton, Minn., in place of Ole O. Holmen. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ludvig Jenson to be postmaster at Battle Lake, Minn., in place of Henry Olson. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

Sadie A. Lane to be postmaster at Sherburn, Minn., in place of E. E. Lane, resigned.

Emil Lipp to be postmaster at Waconia, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Frank Tillmans to be postmaster at Aurora, Minn., in place of Louis Tillmans, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mary Eliza Luster to be postmaster at Edwards, Miss., in place of C. W. Montgomery, removed.

G. S. Neal to be postmaster at Clinton, Miss., in place of William L. Rice. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

MISSOURI.

Arthur Aull to be postmaster at Lamar, Mo., in place of Patti B. McAdow. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

Frank H. Caughell to be postmaster at Hermann, Mo., in place of Henry Grass. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Leonidas P. Driskill to be postmaster at Oran, Mo., in place of Frank C. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

W. A. Hendon to be postmaster at Granby, Mo., in place of W. W. Hamilton, deceased.

N. C. Hickcox to be postmaster at California, Mo., in place of A. L. Howard. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

William H. Johnson to be postmaster at La Plata, Mo., in place of A. P. Mairens. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

William A. Roberts to be postmaster at Belton, Mo., in place of Charles Casper. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

B. H. Rucker to be postmaster at Rolla, Mo., in place of Elizabeth Cornwall. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

MONTANA.

Nathaniel P. Evans to be postmaster at Bozeman, Mont., in place of Allan Cameron. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

Phillip B. C. Goodwin to be postmaster at Butte, Mont., in place of Malcolm Gillis. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Fred B. Hedge to be postmaster at Grassrange, Mont., in place of Tena M. Sanderson, removed.

Joseph A. Lemire to be postmaster at Ronan, Mont., in place of A. McL. Sterling. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

J. Cliff Tipton to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, Mont., in place of George W. Harden. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

NEBRASKA.

James C. Badger to be postmaster at Arlington, Nebr., in place of Edgar F. Fassett. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Carl Carlson to be postmaster at Valparaiso, Nebr., in place of Max Lawton. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

A. N. Conklin to be postmaster at St. Paul, Nebr., in place of Charles F. Leetham. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

William D. Day to be postmaster at Ulysses, Nebr., in place of E. B. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

C. C. Davis to be postmaster at Falls City, Nebr., in place of Aaron W. Loucks. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

M. G. Doering to be postmaster at Battle Creek, Nebr., in place of Webster L. Whitla. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles F. Gilbert to be postmaster at York, Nebr., in place of George W. Schreck. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

E. O. Harshman to be postmaster at Minatare, Nebr., in place of W. B. Swindell, resigned.

Anton B. Helms to be postmaster at Randolph, Nebr., in place of H. L. Peck. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Thomas J. Hinds to be postmaster at David City, Nebr., in place of Edward G. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Samuel G. Hudson to be postmaster at Lincoln, Nebr., in place of Francis W. Brown, deceased.

Leslie J. Hummel to be postmaster at Burwell, Nebr., in place of Joseph J. Meyers, resigned.

E. J. Kaltenborn to be postmaster at Waco, Nebr., in place of Frank M. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

Daniel Kavanaugh to be postmaster at Fairbury, Nebr., in place of Lew E. Shelley. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Daniel Z. Kochendarfer to be postmaster at Exeter, Nebr., in place of W. J. Hildreth, resigned.

Thomas J. Lane to be postmaster at Bloomington, Nebr., in place of Herbert M. Crane. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

O. S. Larson to be postmaster at Shickley, Nebr., in place of N. Pearson, deceased.

Nelson J. Ludi to be postmaster at Wahoo, Nebr., in place of William T. Mauck. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

J. J. McCarthy to be postmaster at Ogallala, Nebr., in place of Wesley Tressler. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

M. H. McCarthy to be postmaster at O'Neill, Nebr., in place of Robert J. Marsh, removed.

P. H. McEvoy to be postmaster at North Platte, Nebr., in place of E. S. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

D. E. Michael to be postmaster at Liberty, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Paul C. Morgan to be postmaster at Hay Springs, Nebr., in place of Anton Kadlecek. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1914.

Otis L. Newkirk to be postmaster at Stapleton, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

William F. Nick to be postmaster at Cedar Bluffs, Nebr., in place of John Fenstermacher, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

George W. Nicholas to be postmaster at De Witt, Nebr., in place of Frank R. Wild. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

David D. O'Kane to be postmaster at Wood River, Nebr., in place of Seth W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles A. Payne to be postmaster at Clearwater, Nebr., in place of Julian F. Fannon. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ellis S. Potter to be postmaster at Crete, Nebr., in place of Lucius H. Denison. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1915.

William C. Rumsell to be postmaster at Mason City, Nebr., in place of James W. Fairfield. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1913.

George M. Sandusky to be postmaster at Sterling, Nebr., in place of D. H. Kuhlman, resigned.

Fred W. Shively to be postmaster at Oakdale, Nebr., in place of Asbury T. Rowe. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Earnest D. Smith to be postmaster at Mitchell, Nebr., in place of Frank M. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Oscar E. Swanson to be postmaster at Oakland, Nebr., in place of Ethel Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Francis A. Thompson to be postmaster at Clay Center, Nebr., in place of George A. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

S. A. Tobey to be postmaster at Gresham, Nebr., in place of Alonzo A. Hawley, resigned.

Frederick J. Waugh to be postmaster at Ewing, Nebr., in place of John A. Wood, removed.

Xander Y. Zuhlke to be postmaster at Bancroft, Nebr., in place of Edward H. Mack. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edwin M. Allen to be postmaster at Canaan, N. H., in place of Lilla B. Sargent. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

William H. Benson to be postmaster at Derry, N. H., in place of Clarence N. Garvin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James A. Brahaney to be postmaster at Milford, N. H., in place of G. A. McIntire. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Gardner Grant to be postmaster at Salmon Falls, N. H., in place of E. R. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Charles P. Johnson to be postmaster at Warner, N. H., in place of Andrew J. Hook. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Albert H. McLain to be postmaster at Conway, N. H., in place of Alice M. Sloane. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Myrtle M. Marsh to be postmaster at Greenville, N. H., in place of Myrtle M. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Frank R. Marston to be postmaster at Farmington, N. H., in place of Natt F. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Duncan P. Noyes to be postmaster at Henniker, N. H., in place of Henry E. Merrick. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Fred E. Sanborn to be postmaster at Hampton, N. H., in place of Ernest G. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

George F. Sanborn to be postmaster at Meredith, N. H., in place of James F. Estes, resigned.

George H. Sherry to be postmaster at Dover, N. H., in place of John T. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1914.

John E. Sullivan to be postmaster at Somersworth, N. H., in place of A. L. Faunce. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

NEW JERSEY.

Edward W. Bovers to be postmaster at West Hoboken, N. J., in place of Charles Elchorn. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

James Degnan to be postmaster at High Bridge, N. J., in place of Elmer B. Ramsey. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Charles L. Kent to be postmaster at Hamburg, N. J., in place of Henry W. Edsall. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

NEW YORK.

Sanford W. Abbey to be postmaster at Canandaigua, N. Y., in place of John Raines, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

George E. Barry to be postmaster at Clifton Springs, N. Y., in place of John H. Stephens, resigned.

Irving D. Blowers to be postmaster at Morrisville, N. Y., in place of John H. Broad. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1914.

Frank J. Brady to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in place of Thomas A. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Fred Burns to be postmaster at Walden, N. Y., in place of Thomas B. Gibson, resigned.

Clayton I. Burch to be postmaster at Earlville, N. Y., in place of Sidney B. Cloyes. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

George H. Carley to be postmaster at Cooperstown, N. Y., in place of G. M. Wedderspoon. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Rudolph F. Chappuis to be postmaster at Dryden, N. Y., in place of Daniel R. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Edward Coady to be postmaster at Holley, N. Y., in place of Fred A. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Norman Cooper to be postmaster at Athens, N. Y., in place of Harrold R. Every. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Timothy Crough to be postmaster at Canajoharie, N. Y., in place of William H. Bain. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Edward J. Conley to be postmaster at Red Hook, N. Y., in place of Herbert J. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

A. Raymond Cornwall to be postmaster at Watertown, N. Y., in place of Bruce F. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Sylvester Curry to be postmaster at Richmond, N. Y., in place of George D. Sharpe. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John B. Duignan to be postmaster at Canastota, N. Y., in place of Judson Field. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Thomas J. Gallagher to be postmaster at Geneva, N. Y., in place of Abram R. Wyckoff. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1913.

Dominick W. Gilligan to be postmaster at Shortsville, N. Y., in place of Charles M. Sisco. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1914.

Leonard A. Govern to be postmaster at Stamford, N. Y., in place of George H. Hager. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Fay P. Greene to be postmaster at Franklinville, N. Y., in place of Blanche M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

Henry Guenther to be postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., in place of Augustus F. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1915.

John M. Ham to be postmaster at Millbrook, N. Y., in place of Henry H. Tripp, declined.

Charles M. Hodges to be postmaster at Marion, N. Y., in place of Warren H. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1914.

George A. Hoffman to be postmaster at Floral Park, N. Y., in place of Walter N. Pike. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Samuel H. Hunt to be postmaster at Palmyra, N. Y., in place of Robert H. Bareham. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1914.

J. M. Kennedy to be postmaster at Johnson City (late Lestershire), N. Y., in place of J. M. Kennedy, to change name of office.

Charles H. Kinne to be postmaster at Ovid, N. Y., in place of William H. Kinne, removed.

C. B. L'Amoreaux to be postmaster at Schoharie, N. Y., in place of Charles H. Deitz. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Charles B. McGruer to be postmaster at De Kalb Junction, N. Y., in place of Allerton C. Farr, resigned.

L. D. MacWethy to be postmaster at St. Johnsville, N. Y., in place of Timothy Dinneen. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Jerry B. Martin to be postmaster at Fonda, N. Y., in place of James A. Snell. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

John H. Meehan to be postmaster at Penn Yan, N. Y., in place of George R. Cornwell. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

J. Arthur Moore to be postmaster at Hammondsport, N. Y., in place of George H. Keeler. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

Arthur C. Moyer to be postmaster at Phoenix, N. Y., in place of Arthur E. Russ, resigned.

George W. Niece to be postmaster at Port Leyden, N. Y., in place of Reuben Kline, resigned.

Henry F. Pembleton to be postmaster at Central Valley, N. Y., in place of Henry D. Ford, removed.

Dennis Quinn to be postmaster at Salem, N. Y., in place of N. Austin Baker. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

George A. Ross to be postmaster at Chautauqua, N. Y., in place of Frank M. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

George W. Salisbury to be postmaster at Phelps, N. Y., in place of W. L. Crothers. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1914.

John J. Shea to be postmaster at Frankfort, N. Y., in place of Samuel H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

David J. Sheridan to be postmaster at Cambridge, N. Y., in place of John G. Ward. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

Addison L. Slate to be postmaster at Marathon, N. Y., in place of De Witt C. Lynde, deceased.

Edward N. Skinner to be postmaster at Westfield, N. Y., in place of J. Robert Douglas. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Eugene J. Smith to be postmaster at Lyons, N. Y., in place of Edward Sautter. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1913.

Scott B. Smith to be postmaster at Warrensburg, N. Y., in place of Robert Murray. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

George Staplin, jr., to be postmaster at Mannsville, N. Y., in place of Harman S. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Daniel B. Sweeney to be postmaster at Middletown, N. Y., in place of James F. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1914.

Frank C. Sweeny to be postmaster at Valhalla, N. Y., in place of A. W. Southard. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John Toole to be postmaster at Hudson Falls, N. Y., in place of John Dwyer. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1914.

Isaac W. Turner to be postmaster at Mount Kisco, N. Y., in place of Lillian B. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John E. Townsend to be postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in place of Robert H. Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

Ralph E. Wilder to be postmaster at Newark, N. Y., in place of James M. Pitkin. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

NEW MEXICO.

Bertha M. Bartlett to be postmaster at Maxwell, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John B. Harvey to be postmaster at Carlsbad, N. Mex., in place of John T. Bolton. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph C. Swain to be postmaster at Wagon Mound, N. Mex., in place of Piedad Medina, removed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Wayland Cooke to be postmaster at Greensboro, N. C., in place of Robert D. Douglas. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

R. F. Crooks to be postmaster at Murphy, N. C., in place of Frank D. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

J. J. Gray to be postmaster at Sylva, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

F. R. Mease to be postmaster at Canton, N. C., in place of D. J. Kerr, resigned.

Nannie McIlwaine Moore to be postmaster at Warrenton, N. C., in place of John B. Powell. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Edward L. Dougherty to be postmaster at Sherwood, N. Dak., in place of B. M. Harvey, resigned.

J. R. Krueger to be postmaster at Flasher, N. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Margaret L. McCullen to be postmaster at Underwood, N. Dak., in place of Otis Beardsley. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

John McPike to be postmaster at Cando, N. Dak., in place of Lewis J. Ransier. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John O'Keefe to be postmaster at Cavalier, N. Dak., in place of Harry Leighton. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1916.

Perry Roath to be postmaster at Maddock, N. Dak., in place of G. O. Haugen. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

H. K. O. Schilling to be postmaster at Drake, N. Dak., in place of Charles H. Burch, resigned.

Caroline Sprafka to be postmaster at Minto, N. Dak., in place of W. G. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

W. S. Town to be postmaster at Flaxton, N. Dak., in place of John S. Gee. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Iver K. Vick to be postmaster at Sheyenne, N. Dak., in place of Louis G. Soderholm. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

OHIO.

James A. Angus to be postmaster at Genoa, Ohio, in place of Amos H. Hassan. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

James B. Beard to be postmaster at Newton Falls, Ohio, in place of Charles E. Fenton. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

James Connor to be postmaster at Toronto, Ohio, in place of Robert C. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Frank G. Davis to be postmaster at Tippecanoe, Ohio, in place of Uriah J. Favorite. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Thomas M. Duncan to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Ohio, in place of A. C. Branum. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Sol Fischer to be postmaster at Corning, Ohio, in place of Samuel Eichenbaum, resigned.

Sherman A. Murry to be postmaster at Washington Court House, Ohio, in place of John H. Culhan. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

James M. Phillips to be postmaster at Bethesda, Ohio, in place of Charles C. Laws. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Harry E. Rice to be postmaster at Xenia, Ohio, in place of John F. Orr. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Cleon K. Rockwell to be postmaster at North Baltimore, Ohio, in place of John W. Beckett. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

George D. Smith to be postmaster at Oakharbor, Ohio, in place of Ralph M. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Henry W. Streb to be postmaster at Dover (late Canal Dover), Ohio, in place of Henry W. Streb, to change name of office.

James L. Vanarnam to be postmaster at Wellington, Ohio, in place of Leon H. Wadsworth. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

OKLAHOMA.

J. L. Burke to be postmaster at Hobart, Okla., in place of John D. Appleby, resigned.

James M. Loper to be postmaster at Tishomingo, Okla., in place of H. P. Warfield, resigned.

B. F. Suter to be postmaster at Randlett, Okla., in place of James P. Officer, declined.

Jessie A. Tucker to be postmaster at Comanche, Okla., in place of P. W. Tucker, deceased.

Louie T. Tucker to be postmaster at Eldorado, Okla., in place of Rolland D. Barnes, resigned.

Otis B. Weaver to be postmaster at Shawnee, Okla., in place of C. M. Cade, jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harvey M. Bard to be postmaster at Denver, Pa., in place of H. W. Marburger. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Roscoe H. Brunstetter to be postmaster at Clairton, Pa., in place of W. A. Terrill. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Warren S. Buch to be postmaster at Lititz, Pa., in place of A. T. Litch. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Walter M. Clevensline to be postmaster at Spring City, Pa., in place of G. Clinton Williams. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1915.

A. D. Colegrove to be postmaster at Corry, Pa., in place of John F. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Ira F. Cutshall to be postmaster at Tarentum, Pa., in place of Emil C. Starke. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Denny D. Goshorn to be postmaster at Cambridge Springs, Pa., in place of Clark D. Eckles. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

William C. Harvey to be postmaster at East Pittsburgh, Pa., in place of Frank R. Cyphers. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

A. S. Knepp to be postmaster at North East, Pa., in place of Norris S. Woodruff, removed.

Louis W. Kopp to be postmaster at Tremont, Pa., in place of William E. Moody. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Robert H. Krebs to be postmaster at Norwich, Pa., in place of T. W. Gilroy, resigned.

John J. McCormick to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Pa., in place of Samuel S. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Thomas McCobb to be postmaster at Cochran, Pa., in place of Elizabeth J. Beatty. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1914.

John M. Ebling to be postmaster at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., in place of Fred B. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

John D. May to be postmaster at Lapark, Pa., in place of Thomas A. Keller. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Andrew J. Palm to be postmaster at Meadville, Pa., in place of Henry M. Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1914.

James A. Platt to be postmaster at Spartansburg, Pa., in place of Herbert L. Bowen, removed.

George H. Powelson to be postmaster at Midway, Pa., in place of Thomas E. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Clarence Reisinger to be postmaster at Sewickley, Pa., in place of William W. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1915.

P. E. Sheldy to be postmaster at Pine Grove, Pa., in place of Daniel J. Gensemer. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

Francis B. Smeltzer to be postmaster at Avonmore, Pa., in place of E. C. Pearce. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Fred H. Smith to be postmaster at Athens, Pa., in place of James B. Maney. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1915.

J. Landis Strickler to be postmaster at Hummelstown, Pa., in place of Edgar C. Hummel. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

Edwin J. Wieder, jr., to be postmaster at Pennsburg, Pa., in place of David S. Kern. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Oliver F. Wolf to be postmaster at Telford, Pa., in place of Harry Z. Wampole. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

George W. Yost to be postmaster at Collegeville, Pa., in place of Joseph W. Culbert. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

PORTO RICO.

E. W. Keith to be postmaster at San Juan, P. R., in place of Walter K. Landis, removed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Emory H. Desilets to be postmaster at Manville, R. I., in place of Jonathan Bateman. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John A. Farrell to be postmaster at Westerly, R. I., in place of Charles J. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1914.

Frank P. Lamb to be postmaster at Natick, R. I., in place of Harry E. Tennant. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

John McPike to be postmaster at Warren, R. I., in place of Benjamin B. Martin, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Laughlin to be postmaster at Anderson, S. C., in place of J. R. Cochran, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

J. W. Little to be postmaster at Simpsonville, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Manton B. McCutchen to be postmaster at Bishopville, S. C., in place of James E. Stuckey. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

David B. Traxler to be postmaster at Greenville, S. C., in place of J. F. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John W. Martin to be postmaster at Watertown, S. Dak., in place of C. B. Williamson. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Lydia Oldewurtel to be postmaster at Freeman, S. Dak., in place of Carl Oldewurtel, deceased.

George A. Poe to be postmaster at Hitchcock, S. Dak., in place of F. M. Webb. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1914.

H. K. Sanborn to be postmaster at Hurley, S. Dak., in place of J. A. Churchill, resigned.

James S. Slaughter to be postmaster at Herrick, S. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John A. Stromme to be postmaster at Garretson, S. Dak., in place of A. H. Rudd. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1914.

TENNESSEE.

Luther A. Cross to be postmaster at Oliver Springs, Tenn., in place of J. R. Richards. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

H. H. Gouchenour to be postmaster at Greeneville, Tenn., in place of H. F. Shaun. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Thomas M. Huddleston to be postmaster at Centerville, Tenn., in place of H. F. Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

C. M. Reed to be postmaster at Athens, Tenn., in place of L. H. Lasater, resigned.

TEXAS.

H. C. Bailey to be postmaster at Detroit, Tex., in place of W. D. McCaslin. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Z. T. Bundy to be postmaster at Milford, Tex., in place of G. H. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

James G. Burleson, jr., to be postmaster at Lockhart, Tex., in place of James G. Burleson, resigned.

John L. Brunner to be postmaster at Taylor, Tex., in place of Frank S. Way, removed.

M. P. Daniel to be postmaster at Dayton, Tex., in place of J. H. Carson. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

W. A. Daugherty to be postmaster at Van Horn, Tex., in place of L. E. Lockhart, resigned.

Lela Evans to be postmaster at Spur, Tex., in place of N. A. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1915.

William A. Fields to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Tex., in place of J. J. Cypert. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Rudolph Flach, jr., to be postmaster at Comfort, Tex., in place of H. Ingenhuett. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1914.

Mark Hardin to be postmaster at Post, Tex., in place of W. T. Mann. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

W. D. Holman to be postmaster at Hutto, Tex., in place of Lillie Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ed Howard to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, Tex., in place of O. T. Bacon. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles J. January, jr., to be postmaster at McAllen, Tex., in place of F. E. Osborn. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

W. A. Kerr to be postmaster at Cotulla, Tex., in place of B. Wildenthal, jr., resigned.

J. W. Longley to be postmaster at San Saba, Tex., in place of John Kelley, deceased.

Charles B. McCollum to be postmaster at Waco, Tex., in place of W. H. Hoffman. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

M. J. Norrell to be postmaster at Santa Anna, Tex., in place of Laura M. Poe, resigned.

Godfrey Petersen to be postmaster at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in place of Lola Weand. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1914.

Walter N. Ramsay to be postmaster at Eldorado, Tex., in place of A. Lohmann. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

H. L. Piner to be postmaster at Denison, Tex., in place of W. J. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John C. Sims to be postmaster at Lewisville, Tex., in place of J. O. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Percy L. Walker to be postmaster at Luling, Tex., in place of B. R. Miles. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1915.

V. T. Williams to be postmaster at Thornton, Tex., in place of William Gilford. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Claude Warren to be postmaster at Matador, Tex., in place of Joe H. Campbell, resigned.

Steve B. Wright to be postmaster at Round Rock, Tex., in place of John A. Hyland. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles P. Zapalac to be postmaster at West, Tex., in place of James W. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

UTAH.

J. M. Blair to be postmaster at Logan, Utah, in place of Joseph Odell. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

David R. Forsha to be postmaster at St. George, Utah, in place of Samuel Judd. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

A. Robert Larson to be postmaster at Sandy, Utah, in place of W. W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

W. F. Olson to be postmaster at Price, Utah, in place of H. C. Smith, resigned.

L. C. Sargent to be postmaster at Panguitch, Utah. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William Zowe to be postmaster at Myton, Utah. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

VERMONT.

A. B. Anderson to be postmaster at Swanton, Vt., in place of Charles E. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Frank H. Clark to be postmaster at Windsor, Vt., in place of Stanley R. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

C. L. Gates to be postmaster at Morrisville, Vt., in place of Henry J. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

J. B. Kimball to be postmaster at Enosburg Falls, Vt., in place of Edward J. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Michael J. Moran to be postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt., in place of Kittredge Haskins. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1915.

John Noble to be postmaster at Bethel, Vt., in place of M. W. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

VIRGINIA.

Isaac H. Adams, jr., to be postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., in place of J. M. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

J. L. Hart to be postmaster at Farmville, Va., in place of Robert W. Garnett. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Alexander T. Hull to be postmaster at Glade Spring, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

C. M. Kennedy to be postmaster at St. Paul, Va., in place of Charles C. Bolton. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

John A. Lesner to be postmaster at Norfolk, Va., in place of Clinton L. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

George H. Levi to be postmaster at Berryville, Va., in place of Benjamin F. Foley, deceased.

W. C. Spencer to be postmaster at Victoria, Va., in place of James T. Waddill. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

WASHINGTON.

Charles F. Bense to be postmaster at Colfax, Wash., in place of J. H. Sherfey. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

T. Earl Brittain to be postmaster at Tonasket, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

J. C. Crane to be postmaster at St. John, Wash., in place of Peter N. Johnson, resigned.

Henry C. Dahlby to be postmaster at Kirkland, Wash. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

G. A. B. Dovell to be postmaster at Buckley, Wash., in place of Sherman E. Huntley, resigned.

Antoine Faucher to be postmaster at Ritzville, Wash., in place of W. D. Smith, resigned.

J. H. Gill to be postmaster at Washtucna, Wash., in place of Maude Volz. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Grover C. Houtchens to be postmaster at Waitsburg, Wash., in place of Anna Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1915.

Wilson Howe to be postmaster at Tenino, Wash., in place of J. F. Canon, deceased.

T. H. McCleary to be postmaster at Centralia, Wash., in place of J. M. Benedict, jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

J. M. McGifford to be postmaster at Lacrosse, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

George B. Ragsdale to be postmaster at Sedro Woolley, Wash., in place of Hiram Hammer. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

S. A. Stanfield to be postmaster at Odessa, Wash., in place of Lewis C. Weik, resigned.

Alice Sullivan to be postmaster at Spangle, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Harvey L. Tibbals to be postmaster at Port Townsend, Wash., in place of A. F. Learned. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

E. J. Tramill to be postmaster at Oakesdale, Wash., in place of Fred W. Miller, resigned.

C. M. Vaupel to be postmaster at Tekoa, Wash., in place of Sarah E. Truax. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Zackwell M. Ayers to be postmaster at Cass, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

J. H. S. Barlow to be postmaster at Grafton, W. Va., in place of Ernest L. Love. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Thomas E. Hodges to be postmaster at Morgantown, W. Va., in place of Frank L. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

W. Jack Hunter to be postmaster at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., in place of Simeon S. Buzzard. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Philip H. Keys to be postmaster at Keyser, W. Va., in place of Thad T. Huffman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Edgar J. Loy to be postmaster at Romney, W. Va., in place of Thomas E. Pownall. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

S. C. Young to be postmaster at Charles Town, W. Va., in place of Henry N. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

WISCONSIN.

John S. Barry to be postmaster at Phillips, Wis., in place of Herman Anderson, resigned.

A. J. Bolger to be postmaster at Minocqua, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Lawrence Clancey to be postmaster at East Troy, Wis., in place of B. F. Schwartz. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Jens Davidson to be postmaster at Westby, Wis., in place of Ole Fredrickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

A. J. Dopp to be postmaster at Waukesha, Wis., in place of Henry E. Blair. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

William H. Dunn to be postmaster at Rice Lake, Wis., in place of Peter E. Olsen. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Peter P. Dugal to be postmaster at Cadott, Wis., in place of Charles Marriner, removed.

Henry H. Gleason to be postmaster at Glenwood City, Wis., in place of C. P. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Alois Goebel to be postmaster at Mount Horeb, Wis., in place of Henry C. Gier. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

William Huntley to be postmaster at Neillsville, Wis., in place of Arthur E. Dudley. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1914.

Hans J. Jensen to be postmaster at Luck, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John B. Kerrigan to be postmaster at Norwalk, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

Charles J. Knilians to be postmaster at Sharon, Wis., in place of Frank C. Densmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1914.

Herman Lindow to be postmaster at Manawa, Wis., in place of John C. Kinsman. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

P. J. Love to be postmaster at Coleman, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

W. C. McMahon to be postmaster at Cumberland, Wis., in place of Herbert A. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Frank Mischo to be postmaster at Wabeno, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

P. T. Moore to be postmaster at Brodhead, Wis., in place of Alfred B. Kildow. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

James O'Hara to be postmaster at Mazomanie, Wis., in place of Arline Parkin. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Paul A. Paulsen to be postmaster at Withee, Wis., in place of Mildred Smith. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Elmer A. Peterson to be postmaster at Walworth, Wis., in place of Nathan D. Maxon. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1914.

George I. Richmond to be postmaster at Lodi, Wis., in place of Samuel W. Everson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

W. W. Sanders to be postmaster at Osceola, Wis., in place of Robert Downend. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

John J. Scanlan to be postmaster at Fennimore, Wis., in place of C. P. Brechler. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Henry R. Schumann to be postmaster at Kohler, Wis. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Clare L. Shearer to be postmaster at Eagle, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

William Shenkenberg to be postmaster at Waterford, Wis., in place of Alfred J. Topp. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Charles W. Steele to be postmaster at Beloit, Wis., in place of D. B. Worthington. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Ray C. Stewart to be postmaster at Clinton, Wis., in place of Fred R. Helmer. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

C. M. Tallman to be postmaster at Delevan, Wis., in place of Edward Morrissey. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

William Wagner to be postmaster at Thorp, Wis., in place of George Burke, resigned.

Thomas Walsh to be postmaster at Oregon, Wis., in place of Donald H. McGill. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Carl Whitaker to be postmaster at Chetek, Wis., in place of John W. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Henry E. Zimmermann to be postmaster at Burlington, Wis., in place of P. M. Jacobson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John A. Zimpelmann to be postmaster at Eagle River, Wis., in place of Fred G. McIntyre, removed.

WYOMING.

Mary Isabelle Crilly to be postmaster at Hanna, Wyo., in place of Perle R. Harrin, resigned.

Signa E. Gilkey to be postmaster at Buffalo, Wyo., in place of Wilbur P. Keayes. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James L. Masters to be postmaster at Torrington, Wyo., in place of William E. Landau, resigned.

C. E. Russell to be postmaster at Moorcroft, Wyo., in place of Icy S. Green, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16, 1915.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

C. C. McChord, of Kentucky, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Samuel Iredell, of Bridgeton, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New Jersey.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Roscoe M. Drumheller to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 30.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George W. Harney to be supervising inspector for the third district in the Steamboat-Inspection Service, Department of Commerce.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Ernest Lester Jones to be Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

CONSUL GENERAL.

CLASS 5.

William H. Gale to be a consul general of class 5.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

R. E. Blackburn, jr., Uniontown.
J. Richard Coleman, Sheffield.
Robert M. Crump, Collinsville.
John L. Dickinson, Brundidge.
Margie Gardner, Aliceville.
Moses A. George, jr., Florala.
Harry C. Howze, Marion.
William V. Jacoway, Fort Payne.
J. William Roberts, Headland.
Clyde Oldshue, Sulligent.
R. B. Smyer, Birmingham.
R. F. Wheeler, Winfield.
Agnew S. Wilson, Fulton.

ARIZONA.

Thomas A. Feeney, Miami.
Henry C. Lowdermilk, Wilcox.
Selim J. Michelson, Phoenix.
James A. Pitts, Seligman.
Solomon H. Snider, Winkelman.

ARKANSAS.

Philip N. Buchanan, Cotter.
Fount G. Hollabaugh, Marshall.
Claude Mann, Malvern.
James K. Sartain, Blytheville.
Abbie Shearer, Bearden.
George M. Walter, Judsonia.

COLORADO.

John T. Adkins, Holly.
Harry R. Alkin, Gunnison.
William H. Bloom, Limon.
Ralph A. Cable, Windsor.
John A. Cross, Loveland.
Asa P. Dickson, Westcliffe.
James E. Hanley, Cripple Creek.
Hester E. House, Haxtum.
W. J. McDonald, Fowler.
Walter S. Kemmer, Steamboat Springs.
Serena B. Pollock, Rifle.
Fred H. Sanderson, Hotchkiss.
M. J. Scanlon, Lyons.
William B. Tallant, Estes Park.

CONNECTICUT.

James Bride, jr., East Haddam.
Daniel J. Carrington, Beacon Falls.
Clifford E. Chapman, Niantic.
William F. Delaney, New Britain.
Charles Harrington, Essex.
Henry Kelley, New Canaan.
B. F. Mahan, New London.
Egbert A. Morehouse, Kent.
John O'Rourke, Willimantic.
Frederick A. Reiner, Sandy Hook.
Patrick Riley, Killingly.
William J. Wood, Westport.

DELAWARE.

Levi K. Bowen, Newark.

HAWAII.

John G. Lewis, Waipahu.
Arthur V. Lloyd, Lahaina.

IDAHO.

Arno Albrecht, Bovill.
E. T. Bowman, Payette.
Mae G. Burr, Genesee.
J. C. De La Mare, Oakley.
Frederick J. Hill, Cambridge.
Earl J. Kidd, Ashton.
C. A. Miller, Wendell.
John L. Rettig, Elk River.
W. P. Shinn, Filer.
M. A. Stronk, Twin Falls.
Georgia Toner, Aberdeen.
Homer W. Woodall, Soda Springs.

INDIANA.

Robert J. Barkley, Moores Hill.
 Charlie E. Clark, Knightstown.
 Harry S. Fickle, Galveston.
 L. G. Harley, Plymouth.
 James B. James, Charlestown.
 Cleo E. Keckler, Parker.
 Henry W. Key, Marengo.
 Leonard B. McCarty, Carthage.
 Joseph H. McFarland, Farmland.
 Clarence E. Magers, Newport.
 Emery A. Metz, Wolcottville.
 Edward C. Miller, Fort Wayne.
 J. A. Misner, La Fontaine.
 James W. Payne, Shelburn.
 William J. Richardson, Winslow.
 Seymour A. Thompson, Kirklin.
 George H. Weninger, Hamlet.

IOWA.

Theodore A. Berry, Cumberland.
 George J. Boitnott, Maxwell.
 Stephen W. Burroughs, Allison.
 Patrick Doran, Coon Rapids.
 W. F. Garrison, Swea City.
 C. H. Hamilton, Wapello.
 W. J. Hoebel, Blairstown.
 George W. Hughes, Cedar Falls.
 Alva Humeston, Humeston.
 A. J. Johnson, Brighton.
 James E. Kelley, Le Mars.
 A. J. Killmer, Mason City.
 John R. Lane, Cascade.
 Earle D. Lovell, Luverne.
 James E. Lowrie, Lehigh.
 J. S. McLuen, Guthrie Center.
 Fred H. Moss, Osage.
 D. W. Mugan, Jefferson.
 A. D. Ocheltree, Bayard.
 George T. Porter, Afton.
 Ambrose B. Robinson, Clarinda.
 Joseph M. Rosse, Lohrville.
 J. M. Schollian, Sheffield.
 E. H. Schilling, State Center.
 John J. Sloan, Williams.
 Osmond O. Stole, Roland.
 Martin D. Swenning, Doon.
 Jacob Wenger, Wayland.

KANSAS.

Harry S. Bearg, Robinson.
 David F. Bruner, Norton.
 H. D. Burke, Severy.
 W. A. Caldwell, Arcadia.
 Albert B. Carney, Concordia.
 Francis J. Castle, Norcatur.
 Josiah Crosby, St. Francis.
 L. B. Davis, Elk City.
 William J. Dehler, Sylvan Grove.
 Robert Durst, Moundridge.
 James W. Frazier, Lenora.
 Cecil L. Hinds, Mound Valley.
 L. W. Knight, Burlington.
 Reuben M. Long, Barnard.
 Fred G. Meyer, Hoisington.
 Lee Oldham, Leoti.
 Abraham Peters, Mullinville.
 William C. Polley, Republic.
 James H. Rice, Kensington.
 L. T. Smith, Argonia.
 Adna D. White, Louisburg.
 John W. Willham, Clearwater.
 Charles G. Williams, Preston.

KENTUCKY.

W. F. Amis, Barbourville.
 J. L. Chadwick, Vanceburg.
 Ottis Conyers, Dry Ridge.
 William W. Garrott, Pembroke.
 Lorenzo E. Morris, Patesville.
 Jesse Olive, Marion.
 Martin L. Price, Jr., Van Lear.
 E. E. Pritchard, Williamsburg.
 Zula D. Spradlin, Prestonsburg.

R. E. Wallace, Greenville.
 William A. Ward, Paintsville.
 Nehemiah M. Webb, Whitesburg.
 Henry Whelan, Bardstown.
 James B. Yates, Cave City.

MAINE.

Harry S. Bates, Phillips.
 Forrest G. Coffin, Harrington.
 Harry A. Greenwood, Ashland.
 Elmer E. Harris, Springvale.
 Natt R. Hubbard, Kittery.
 Edwards A. Matthews, Union.
 Thomas Quinn, Millinocket.
 Hiram W. Ricker, South Poland.
 William D. Stuart, National Soldiers Home.
 E. A. Webber, Hartland.
 Frederic R. Young, Wilton.

MISSISSIPPI.

Emile J. Adam, Pass Christian.
 Lillie B. Carr, Sumner.
 John B. Collier, Leland.
 Daisy M. Fisher, Friar Point.
 R. N. Harris, Clarksdale.
 William J. James, Lyman.
 M. A. McMichael, Poplarville.
 Susan R. T. Perry, Tchula.
 Emma Morris Ray, Ittabena.
 Myrtle A. Tanner, Pelahatchee.
 Margaret S. Walker, Houlka.
 Rachel Corley Wood, Hazlehurst.

MISSOURI.

Olive De Lisle, Portageville.
 Hugh G. Harsha, Oregon.
 Joseph J. Hoeken, Hillsboro.
 William J. Jackson, Bourbon.
 John E. Layne, Elvins.
 Solon McDaniel, Ulrich.
 Harry P. Mason, Fayette.
 Charles E. Mayhall, Laddonia.
 W. F. Mayhall, Bowling Green.
 Charles W. Mulinex, La Belle.
 Louis O. Nelson, Bunceton.
 Elmer Ogden, Oronogo.
 John F. Patton, Albany.
 Andrew Poe, Belle.
 Jeremiah F. Poston, Leadwood.
 E. L. Potter, Advance.
 George D. Reavis, Lamonte.
 James Robinson, Chamois.
 John C. Sanders, Cartersville.
 Webb Watkins, Dexter.

MONTANA.

Burton S. Adams, Sidney.
 Frederick A. Barney, Roy.
 John B. Farrell, Joliet.
 Helen A. Hedrix, Gilman.
 A. B. Horstmann, Whitefish.
 Wade J. Hubbell, Poplar.
 Peter J. Meloy, Townsend.
 A. N. Smith, Columbia Falls.
 Thomas J. Waddell, Stanford.
 I. T. Whistler, Browning.

NEW JERSEY.

William K. Blodgett, Point Pleasant.
 Francis A. Bonville, Cliffside.
 James J. Conor, Ridgefield.
 Alexander R. Corbet, Linden.
 William E. Kastendike, Haworth.
 James V. Ludlow, Tuckerton.
 Helen G. Miller, Andover.
 George W. Roe, Branchville.
 Albert A. Sickley, Springfield.
 George C. Valentine, Stanhope.

NEVADA.

Harry H. Mayer, Elko.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. H. Aiken, Hickory.
 N. A. Brown, Red Springs.
 Samuel W. Finch, Lexington.

H. E. Garrison, North Charlotte.
William C. Graham, Tabor.
John L. Miller, Concord.
Lula E. Parker, West Raleigh.
Norman O. Smoak, Wilkesboro.
D. P. Stowe, Belmont.
Sallie F. Troy, Bolton.
J. B. Underwood, Fayetteville.
George R. Upchurch, Norwood.
Olive B. Webster, Siler City.

NORTH DAKOTA.

O. F. Leedy, Goodrich.
J. N. McGogy, Ashley.
Margaret Reese, Max.

OKLAHOMA.

Ada L. Andrews, Poteau.
Cora S. Brown, Waukomis.
Loddie W. Brodie, Skiatook.
John A. Burch, Paden.
Dora V. Burton, Stroud.
Dorothy A. Collen, Avant.
Laurence L. Dunlap, New Wilson.
Joseph H. English, Walter.
W. M. Erwin, Pauls Valley.
T. E. Futrell, Porum.
William A. Jenkins, Beggs.
Herbert E. Malone, Dewar.
R. R. Morris, Coweta.
Frank Olsmith, Guthrie.
John C. Puryear, Wetumka.
Mary Alleen Quarles, Fairfax.
John E. Reasonover, Bixby.
James N. Ross, Talihina.
Luther B. Smith, Marietta.
H. F. Turner, Vian.
David W. Wells, Mountain View.
W. B. Williamson, Okmulgee.

OREGON.

John J. Cooke, Oregon City.
John H. Brooks, Silverton.
Andrew J. Flynn, Sheridan.
Kenneth B. Grimm, Hubbard.
William D. Hardesty, Freewater.
Orrin A. Kirby, Myrtle Creek.
John M. Parry, Moro.
Ross A. Pickering, Pilot Rock.
T. A. Reavis, Hood River.
David S. Young, Dufur.

PORTO RICO.

Mario S. Belaval, Ponce.
Eugenio C. Manautou, Caguas.
Jose Mayol Alcover, Utuado.
Juan Padovani, Guayama.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Levi S. Bowers, Prosperity.
W. S. Hite, Batesburg.
George I. Hutchinson, Summerville.
James C. Jennings, Pickens.
Joseph P. Ouzts, Edgefield.
Malcolm J. Stanley, Hampton.
Andrew A. Stuart, McCormick.

TEXAS.

Frank P. Bell, Richmond.
P. D. Chapman, Henderson.
J. D. Cooper, Brookshire.
J. J. Crockett, Chapel Hill.
Harvey C. Dorton, Freeport.
Lula Ezell, Timpson.
J. F. Faulkner, McLean.
W. N. Fields, Ganado.
Lizzie Earle Holloway, Ferris.
Newton W. Graham, Ozona.
Mary Harrell, Waelder.
Ella D. Harris, Angleton.
Charles F. Hoff, Yorktown.
J. W. A. Jackson, Canadian.
Florence F. Kellogg, Carrizo Springs.
D. S. Lankford, Mineola.

A. L. McDonald, Rising Star.
W. H. Lankford, Sherman.
Stephen D. Ratcliff, Ratcliff.
Gustave Reininger, New Braunfels.
Hugo E. Schuchard, Menard.
Walter A. Thompson, Edinburg.
A. A. Weeks, Bellevue.
Claude Wiley, Oakwood.

UTAH.

L. M. Olson, Ephraim.

VIRGINIA.

J. S. Agnew, Burkeville.
Waverly S. Barrett, Dendron.
Lillie L. Davis, National Soldiers' Home.
John T. Dickenson, Castlewood.
Zachariah C. Gold, Basic.
John B. Hanes, Dillwyn.
Joseph W. Haydon, Irvington.
Pierce M. Kilmartin, Waverly.
John E. Lewis, Bluemont.
J. R. Perfater, Saltville.
J. B. Richardson, Marion.
John Peter Saul, Salem.
William W. Wood, Clarksville.

WASHINGTON.

R. P. Hoskyn, Oroville.
H. T. Jones, Riverside.
Elmer Thackston, Ione.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. Jack Hunter, Berkeley Springs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 16, 1915.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, give us a larger, a deeper faith in Thee and our fellow men; a hope that shall lead us upward and onward to larger life and nobler living; a love so profound and far-reaching that it may go out in sympathy and good will to all mankind. The past is gone, the future is a sealed book; the present alone is ours. May we meet the duties and responsibilities of to-day with courage and fidelity and be the better prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of to-morrow, that we may pass on our way rejoicing in life and its far-reaching purposes, leaving the results to Thee who knoweth the beginning and the end. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MANN. To correct the Journal. I notice that it states in two places, where bills were called up on call of the committees and considered by unanimous consent at the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON], "no prior report having been made." They were considered by unanimous consent notwithstanding they had not been printed as reported. The Journal ought not to show that unanimous consent was given and the request made because no prior report had been made, because a prior report would not be made in any case.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made. [There was no objection.] Without objection, the Journal as amended will be agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GALLIVAN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House joint resolution No. 59.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider House joint resolution No. 59.

Mr. KITCHIN. And pending that motion, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] if there is any chance of our agreeing on a time for general debate?

Mr. MANN. This is the beginning of the session, and it is a very important proposition. We have had a great many requests on this side for time, which I think would take, reasonably granted, at least 12 hours.

Mr. KITCHIN. Does not the gentleman consider it mighty important that this resolution should pass and go to the Senate to-day?

Mr. MANN. I think it is more important it should be properly considered.

Mr. KITCHIN. I would like to say to the gentleman that we are perfectly willing, if it is satisfactory to him, to give his side 3 hours and we take an hour and 15 minutes.

Mr. MANN. I can understand why that side of the House does not want to discuss such a nefarious proposition, but this side of the House would like to discuss a lot of the items included in this law proposed to be extended that are utterly unjust. I can not consent to that arrangement for time.

Mr. KITCHIN. Question, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House joint resolution No. 59, "Extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916," with Mr. FITZGERALD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House joint resolution No. 59, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745-764), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

SEC. 2. That the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, deputy collectors, surveyors, clerks, messengers, and janitors in internal-revenue offices for the fiscal year 1916 is made available for all expenses arising under the provisions of this joint resolution during the last half of the fiscal year 1916, including not exceeding \$6,050 for payment of necessary personal services in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a brief statement as to the necessity for this bill. When it was passed the House considered that the European war would last only, or not as long as, a year, and we therefore limited the operation of the bill to one year—that is, to December 31, 1915. But the war has continued and has no prospect of an early conclusion, and your committee thought it was necessary, and, in fact, we absolutely know it is necessary, to reenact this bill. According to the customs receipts while the Underwood law was in operation before the European war began, we lost from revenues at least \$59,000,000 in the last fiscal year. We have also lost about \$26,000,000 from the internal revenue on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco, making at least \$85,000,000.

Now, this revenue bill produces about \$80,000,000 a year. The next half of the fiscal year 1916 it is estimated that it will collect, if extended, \$41,000,000. If not extended, there will be a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of \$81,525,000. It is absolutely necessary that Congress shall provide some way in which to raise that amount of revenue. Even if we extend this act, and even if we later extend the sugar clause—that is, strike out the free-list sugar clause of the Underwood tariff bill—we will then have a deficit of about \$6,000,000 a month for the remainder of the fiscal year; but if we do not extend this act and do not strike out the free-list clause in the sugar act, we will have a deficit of \$81,525,000.

We Democrats know, of course, that this bill is unpopular. We know that no tax is popular in times of peace. It is difficult to write a tax bill that will appeal to the judgment and gain the approval of any man, but the country placed this Government and its finances in the control of the Democratic Party.

The necessity exists to raise a certain amount of revenue. The deficits are there, and I believe that we would be unworthy of the record of the Democrats under this administration if we did not have the courage and the patriotism to do the unpopular thing and arrange sufficient revenues to meet the absolute necessities of the Government.

We think that it is absolutely necessary that this joint resolution should be passed to-day. Gentlemen here and at the other end of the Capitol wish to go home and have a recess by Saturday, and this resolution should be passed before the expiration of the life of the emergency tax law of October 22, 1914. It expires December 31, 1915. If we should fail to pass it now, then it would take after the holidays, I think, from two to three months to pass any bill to supply any deficits.

Mr. GARNER. And in that case there will not be any holidays.

Mr. KITCHIN. And it is probable, as my friend from Texas [Mr. GARNER] suggests, that if we do not pass it there will not be any holidays. But, as I say, it is absolutely necessary to pass it before December 31, 1915. Otherwise we would be thrown into the necessity of going to the expense, when we did pass such a bill hereafter, of completely reorganizing the whole internal-revenue force, and I do ask and appeal to every Democrat here to vote for this joint resolution, because it is absolutely necessary, unpopular as it may be.

I desire now to reserve the balance of my time, and I shall discuss the matter at length in closing the debate. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman reserve his time?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] said that they, the Democrats, were now moved to do the unpopular but patriotic thing in passing this law. They are forced to pass this law in order to save the Treasury of the United States from bankruptcy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

My Democratic friends, you and I disagree politically; in no other way. Under the Underwood tariff law the free-sugar clause, so called, places sugar on the free list on the 1st day of May next. Under that law sugar has yielded to this Government in customs receipts for nine months of this calendar year \$45,000,000, and if for the remaining three months sugar yields a proportionate amount of revenue, the customs receipts on sugar this year will amount to \$60,000,000. The total customs receipts for the calendar year 1915 will yield a fraction less than \$200,000,000. Sixty million dollars, as I have said, from imported sugar. You are compelled, in order to save your Treasury from a deficit, to extend this law and to repeal the free-sugar clause in the Underwood Tariff Act, not because you want to, but because you are obliged to.

During the last seven months prior to the war in Europe, at which time the Underwood Tariff Act was in effect, imports which were made were more than \$100,000,000 greater than in any corresponding month in any previous year in all our history, and customs receipts during that period averaged about \$22,200,000 a month, or an average of about \$5,000,000 per month less than was collected under the Payne Tariff Act. For the last eight months of this calendar year, to the 1st day of November, the foreign imports, notwithstanding the war in Europe, exceeded the imports for the same period under the Payne tariff law in 1913 by \$56,000,000, and the customs receipts were \$77,000,000 less.

It is not due to the war in Europe that the condition of the Treasury of the United States to-day is chaotic. It is due to your tariff law. [Applause on the Republican side.] If you were to have extended the Republican tariff laws upon the statute books when you came into power, you would collect more money than the Treasury of the United States under judicious management would have used during this administration. I say, my friends, that notwithstanding the fact that we have had war in Europe all those months since the 3d day of August, 1914, the revenues of this Government, based upon the ad valorem rates in the Payne tariff law, would have yielded to this country sufficient revenues to pay the running expenses of this Government. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Your Treasury to-day is in a chaotic condition. Your Treasurer has changed the manner of bookkeeping in the United States Treasury; and if there were a national bank within the limits of the United States to-day that would adopt the manner of bookkeeping such as has been adopted in the Treasury of the United States, the bank examiner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, would have every man connected

with that bank in jail within 24 hours. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] And justly so. To carry as a net balance in the Treasury of the United States the money that is there to redeem outstanding warrants, and to show it as a net balance, is a kind of bookkeeping that I was never taught to be correct, as little as I have been taught on book-keeping.

My friends, I will not occupy a great length of time, for the reason that there are many other men on this side of the House who wish to discuss this question. But first let me say that the Democratic administration is boasting to-day of excessive exports, a great balance of trade, such as this country never before has shown. My friends, I have selected from the exports, as furnished by the Government in the summary, a list of articles that have been sent abroad because of this war in foreign countries, and for a period of nine months of this year there has been an increased exportation of \$765,000,000 of war material and a falling off of \$60,000,000 in that time of ordinary exports. And yet you boast of that ungodly gain made, my friends, by the people of this country in producing something to place in the hands of one man in Europe to take the life of another. It is a deplorable profit, a deplorable balance of trade, and yet some boast of our grand balance of trade.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] desire to use some time?

Mr. KITCHIN. No. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration House joint resolution 59, extending the provisions of the war-revenue act, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59; and, pending that motion, I move that general debate close in two hours and a half; and on that I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59, and pending that he moves that general debate be limited to two hours and a half, and on that he demands the previous question.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN) there were—ayes 164, noes 173.

Mr. KITCHIN. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 208, nays 191, answered "present" 3, not voting 30, as follows:

YEAS—208.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Abercrombie | Coady | Garner | Kitchin |
| Adamson | Collier | Garrett | Konop |
| Aiken | Connelly | Glass | Lazaro |
| Alexander | Conry | Godwin, N. C. | Lee |
| Allen | Cox | Goodwin, Ark. | Leshner |
| Almon | Crisp | Gordon | Lever |
| Ashbrook | Crosser | Gray, Ind. | Lewis |
| Aswell | Cullop | Gregg | Liebel |
| Ayres | Dale, N. Y. | Griffin | Linthicum |
| Bailey | Davis, Tex. | Hamill | Littlepage |
| Barkley | Decker | Hardy | Lloyd |
| Barnhart | Dent | Harrison | Lobeck |
| Beakes | Dewalt | Hart | London |
| Bell | Dickinson | Hastings | McAndrews |
| Black | Dies | Hay | McClintic |
| Blackmon | Dill | Hayden | McDermott |
| Borland | Dixon | Hefflin | McGillicuddy |
| Brown, W. Va. | Dooling | Helm | McLemore |
| Bruckner | Doolittle | Helvering | Mays |
| Brumbaugh | Doremus | Henry | Montague |
| Buchanan, Ill. | Doughton | Hensley | Moon |
| Buchanan, Tex. | Driscoll | Holland | Morgan, La. |
| Burgess | Dupré | Hood | Morrison |
| Burke | Eagan | Houston | Moss, Ind. |
| Burnett | Eagle | Howard | Murray |
| Byrnes, S. C. | Edwards | Huddleston | Neely |
| Byrns, Tenn. | Estopinal | Hughes | Nicholls, S. C. |
| Candler, Miss. | Evans | Hulbert | Oglesby |
| Cantrill | Farley | Hull, Tenn. | Oldfield |
| Caraway | Ferris | Humphreys, Miss. | Oliver |
| Carew | Finley | Igoe | Olney |
| Carlin | Fitzgerald | Jacoway | O'Shaunessy |
| Carter, Okla. | Flood | Johnson, Ky. | Overmyer |
| Casey | Flynn | Jones | Page, N. C. |
| Church | Foster | Kettner | Park |
| Clark, Fla. | Gandy | Key, Ohio | Patten |
| Cline | Gard | Kincheloe | Pou |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Price | Sears | Steele, Pa. | Tillman |
| Quinn | Shackleford | Stephens, Miss. | Tribble |
| Ragsdale | Shallenberger | Stephens, Nebr. | Van Dyke |
| Rainey | Sherley | Stephens, Tex. | Vinson |
| Raker | Sherwood | Stone | Walker |
| Randall | Shouse | Stout | Watkins |
| Rauch | Sims | Summers | Watson, Va. |
| Rayburn | Slisson | Taggart | Webb |
| Rellly | Slayden | Tague | Whaley |
| Rouse | Small | Talbott | Williams, W. E. |
| Rubey | Smith, Tex. | Tavener | Wilson, Fla. |
| Rucker | Sparkman | Taylor, Ark. | Wilson, La. |
| Russell, Mo. | Stegall | Taylor, Colo. | Wingo |
| Sabath | Stedman | Thomas | Wise |
| Saunders | Steele, Iowa | Thompson | Young, Tex. |

NAYS—191.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Anderson | Frear | Kreider | Reavis |
| Anthony | Freeman | Lafan | Ricketts |
| Bacharach | Fuller | La Follette | Roberts, Nev. |
| Beales | Gardner | Lehlbach | Rodenberg |
| Britt | Garland | Lenroot | Rogers |
| Britten | Gillett | Lindbergh | Rowe |
| Browne, Wis. | Glynn | Longworth | Russell, Ohio |
| Browning | Good | Loud | Schall |
| Butler | Gould | McArthur | Scott, Mich. |
| Callaway | Graham | McCracken | Sells |
| Campbell | Gray, N. J. | McCulloch | Siegel |
| Cannon | Green, Iowa | McFadden | Sinnott |
| Capstick | Greene, Mass. | McKenzie | Slomp |
| Carter, Mass. | Greene, Vt. | McKinley | Sloan |
| Cary | Griest | McLaughlin | Smith, Idaho |
| Chandler, N. Y. | Guernsey | Madden | Smith, Mich. |
| Charles | Hadley | Magee | Smith, Minn. |
| Chipherfield | Hamilton, Mich. | Mann | Snell |
| Coleman | Haskell | Mapes | Snyder |
| Cooper, Ohio | Haugen | Martin | Stafford |
| Cooper, W. Va. | Hawley | Matthews | Steenerson |
| Cooper, Wis. | Hayes | Meeker | Stephens, Cal. |
| Copley | Heaton | Miller, Del. | Sterling |
| Costello | Helgesen | Miller, Pa. | Stiness |
| Crago | Hernandez | Mondell | Sulloway |
| Cramton | Bill | Mooney | Sutherland |
| Curry | Hilliard | Moore, Pa. | Sweet |
| Dale, Vt. | Hinds | Moore, Ind. | Swift |
| Dallinger | Hollingsworth | Morgan, Okla. | Temple |
| Danforth | Hopwood | Morin | Tilson |
| Darrow | Howell | Moss, W. Va. | Timberlake |
| Davis, Minn. | Hull, Iowa | Mott | Tinkham |
| Dempsey | Humphrey, Wash. | Mudd | Towner |
| Dillon | Husted | Nelson | Treadway |
| Dowell | Hutchinson | Nichols, Mich. | Vare |
| Drukker | James | Nolan | Volstead |
| Dunn | Johnson, S. Dak. | North | Walsh |
| Dyer | Johnson, Wash. | Norton | Ward |
| Edmonds | Kahn | Oakey | Watson |
| Ellsworth | Kearns | Paige, Mass. | Watson, Pa. |
| Elston | Keating | Parker, N. J. | Wheeler |
| Emerson | Keister | Parker, N. Y. | Williams, T. S. |
| Esch | Kelley | Peters | Williams, Ohio |
| Fairchild | Kennedy, Iowa | Platt | Wilson, Ill. |
| Farr | Kennedy, R. I. | Porter | Wood, Ind. |
| Focht | Kiess, Pa. | Powers | Woods, Iowa |
| Fordney | King | Pratt | Young, N. Dak. |
| Foss | Kinkaid | Ramseyer | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

| | | |
|--------|----------------|---------|
| Austin | Roberts, Mass. | Switzer |
|--------|----------------|---------|

NOT VOTING—30.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Adair | Fields | Lieb | Rowland |
| Barchfeld | Gallagher | Loft | Sanford |
| Bennet | Gallivan | McKellar | Scott, Pa. |
| Booher | Gray, Ala. | Maher | Scully |
| Caldwell | Hamilton, N. Y. | Miller, Minn. | Smith, N. Y. |
| Davenport | Hamlin | Padgett | Winslow |
| Denison | Kent | Phelan | |
| Fess | Langley | Riordan | |

So the previous question was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. McKellar with Mr. Austin.

Mr. Booher with Mr. Fess.

Mr. Davenport with Mr. Miller of Minnesota.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Hamilton of New York.

Mr. Fields with Mr. Langley.

Mr. Hamlin with Mr. Sanford.

Mr. Phelan with Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gallivan with Mr. Barchfeld.

Mr. Scully with Mr. Rowland.

Mr. Padgett with Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts.

Mr. Riordan with Mr. Bennet.

Mr. Adair with Mr. Winslow.

Mr. Lieb with Mr. Switzer.

Mr. Austin. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw my vote and to answer "present." I am paired with my colleague, Mr. McKellar.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is ordered, and the question is on limiting debate to two hours and a half.

Mr. MANN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 191, answered "present" 3, not voting 26, as follows:

YEAS—212.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Abercrombie | Dickinson | Humphreys, Miss. |
| Adamson | Dies | Rellly |
| Aiken | Dill | Riordan |
| Alexander | Dixon | Rouse |
| Allen | Doelling | Rubey |
| Almon | Doolittle | Rucker |
| Ashbrook | Doremus | Russell, Mo. |
| Aswell | Doughton | Sabath |
| Ayres | Driscoll | Saunders |
| Bailey | Dupré | Sears |
| Barkley | Eagan | Shackelford |
| Barnhart | Eagle | Shallenberger |
| Beakes | Edwards | Sherley |
| Bell | Estopinal | Sherwood |
| Black | Evans | Shouse |
| Blackmon | Farley | Sims |
| Boehrer | Ferris | Sisson |
| Borland | Finley | Slayden |
| Brown, W. Va. | Fitzgerald | Small |
| Bruckner | Flood | Smith, Tex. |
| Brumbaugh | Flynn | Sparkman |
| Buchanan, Ill. | Foster | Steagall |
| Buchanan, Tex. | Gandy | Stedman |
| Burgess | Gard | Steele, Iowa |
| Burke | Garner | Steele, Pa. |
| Burnett | Garrett | Stephens, Miss. |
| Byrnes, S. C. | Glass | Stephens, Nebr. |
| Byrns, Tenn. | Godwin, N. C. | Stephens, Tex. |
| Caldwell | Goodwin, Ark. | Stone |
| Candler, Miss. | Gordon | Stout |
| Cantrill | Gray, Ind. | Summers |
| Caraway | Gregg | Taggart |
| Carew | Griffin | Tague |
| Carlin | Hamill | Talbot |
| Carter, Okla. | Hardy | Tavener |
| Casey | Harrison | Taylor, Ark. |
| Church | Hart | Taylor, Colo. |
| Clark, Fla. | Hastings | Thomas |
| Cline | Hay | Thompson |
| Coady | Hayden | Tillman |
| Collier | Heflin | Tribble |
| Connelly | Helm | Van Dyke |
| Conry | Helvering | Vinson |
| Cox | Henry | Walker |
| Crisp | Hensley | Watkins |
| Crosser | Holland | Watson, Va. |
| Cullop | Hood | Webb |
| Dale, N. Y. | Houston | Whaley |
| Davenport | Howard | Williams, W. E. |
| Davis, Tex. | Huddleston | Wilson, Fla. |
| Decker | Hughes | Wilson, La. |
| Dent | Hulbert | Wingo |
| Dewalt | Hull, Tenn. | Wise |
| | | Young, Tex. |

NAYS—191.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Anderson | Foss | Kreider |
| Anthony | Frear | Leafe |
| Bacharach | Freeman | Le Follette |
| Beales | Fuller | Lehlbach |
| Britt | Gardner | Lenroot |
| Britten | Gillett | Lindbergh |
| Browne, Wis. | Glynn | Longworth |
| Browning | Good | Loud |
| Butler | Gould | McArthur |
| Callaway | Graham | McCracken |
| Campbell | Gray, N. J. | McCulloch |
| Cannon | Green, Iowa | McFadden |
| Capstick | Greene, Mass. | McKenzie |
| Carter, Mass. | Greene, Vt. | McKinley |
| Cary | Griest | McLaughlin |
| Chandler, N. Y. | Guernsey | Madden |
| Charles | Hadley | Magee |
| Chapfield | Hamilton, Mich. | Mann |
| Coleman | Haskell | Mapes |
| Cooper, Ohio | Haugen | Martin |
| Cooper, W. Va. | Hayley | Matthews |
| Cooper, Wis. | Hayes | Meeker |
| Copley | Héaton | Miller, Del. |
| Costello | Helgesen | Miller, Minn. |
| Crago | Hernandez | Miller, Pa. |
| Cramton | Hill | Mondell |
| Curry | Hilliard | Mooney |
| Dale, Vt. | Hinds | Moore, Pa. |
| Dallinger | Hollingsworth | Moore, Ind. |
| Danforth | Hopwood | Morgan, Okla. |
| Darrow | Howell | Morin |
| Davis, Minn. | Hull, Iowa | Moss, W. Va. |
| Dempsy | Humphrey, Wash. | Mott |
| Denison | Husted | Mudd |
| Dillon | Hutchinson | Nelson |
| Dowell | James | Nichols, Mich. |
| Drukker | Johnson, S. Dak. | Nolan |
| Dunn | Johnson, Wash. | North |
| Dyer | Kahn | Norton |
| Edmonds | Kearns | Oakey |
| Ellsworth | Keating | Paige, Mass. |
| Elston | Keister | Parker, N. J. |
| Emerson | Kelley | Parker, N. Y. |
| Esch | Kennedy, Iowa | Peters |
| Fairchild | Kennedy, R. I. | Platt |
| Farr | Kiess, Pa. | Powers |
| Focht | King | Pratt |
| Fordney | Kinkaid | Ramseyer |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

| | | |
|--------|----------------|---------|
| Austin | Roberts, Mass. | Switzer |
|--------|----------------|---------|

NOT VOTING—26.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| Adair | Garland | Loft | Sanford |
| Barchfeld | Gray, Ala. | McKellar | Scott, Pa. |
| Bennet | Hamilton, N. Y. | Maher | Scully |
| Fess | Hamlin | Padgett | Smith, N. Y. |
| Fields | Kent | Phelan | Winslow |
| Gallagher | Langley | Porter | |
| Gallivan | Lieb | Rowland | |

So the motion was agreed to.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. MAHER with Mr. FESS.

Mr. LOFT with Mr. BENNET.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. PORTER.

The SPEAKER. On this question there are 212 yeas and 191 nays. The motion is agreed to.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59; and, pending that, I ask unanimous consent that I control an hour and a quarter of the time and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. FORDNEY, control an hour and a quarter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that he control one half of the time and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. FORDNEY, the other half. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. FITZGERALD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59, extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745-764, inclusive), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

Sec. 2. That the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, deputy collectors, surveyors, clerks, messengers, and janitors in internal-revenue offices for the fiscal year 1916 is made available for all expenses arising under the provisions of this joint resolution during the last half of the fiscal year 1916, including not exceeding \$6,050 for payment of necessary personal services in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the necessities, as well as the merits of the pending resolution, were fully discussed and considered by this House in September of last year. The conditions imperatively necessitating the continuance of the present emergency tax law are even more apparent now than they were then. I had no intention of consuming any of the time, therefore, in the further discussion of this measure, and except for the strange and unexpected and unfair attitude assumed by gentlemen on the other side I should have remained silent.

We are confronted by a Republican minority which seems to be disappointed, desperate, and mad. They seem to be mad because their wonderful prophecies of dire calamity that would sweep over this country under a Democratic administration and a Democratic tariff law have been blown to atoms and have proven false in every particular. They appear to be desperate because under this administration and under the present tariff law we did not have a recurrence of those awful calamitous conditions that visited this country under the panic of 1907, when the Dingley high-protective tariff law was in operation.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen. [Applause.]

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. And of similar and even worse conditions that came upon this country in the early nineties, when the McKinley high-protective tariff law was in operation, and of still worse conditions which visited this country in 1873, when the Morrill high-protective tariff law was in operation, which was supposed and known to be a high-protective tariff law.

What is our situation, Mr. Chairman? I had assumed that in this great body of intelligent and supposedly patriotic gentlemen a mere reading of the committee's report recommending the passage of the pending resolution would have satisfied any man who would be inclined to respond to the dictates of public duty and public patriotism. But not so. We are at once confronted

by gentlemen on the other side in the most narrow, vindictive, and bigoted spirit of partisanship, attempting at this critical time in the affairs of the country and the affairs of the world to haggle over the precise method, the particular details, by which Congress, in response to the request of the President and the Treasury Department, shall meet a most serious emergency due to war conditions. Why, Mr. Chairman, there is not a country on this planet to-day that has not had this precise question, this precise situation, as to emergency taxes, to deal with during the past few months. I here and now challenge any gentleman on the other side to name a single country that has not had this precise emergency revenue situation to deal with during the past few months. And yet gentlemen on the other side, in feigned astonishment and for the sole purpose of playing politics, rise here and undertake to impede the passage of this measure, which every citizen in this country at all intelligent knows is absolutely urgent and necessary. Canada over here lost 28 per cent of her customs revenues during the first few months of the war and levied a stamp tax on everything that could be found to meet the deficiency. Japan lost \$41,000,000 of her customs revenue during the first four months, and has been busy, as we have, undertaking to replenish the deficiency.

Every South American Republic lost on an average 50 per cent of its imports during the first few months of the war, and they were obliged to issue bonds, to borrow money, to declare a general state of moratorium, and still, in the face of these facts and in the face of the further facts that Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Holland, and every other peace country on earth has had to deal with this emergency treasury situation, we are not permitted, without the injection of narrow, hide-bound partisanship, to pass a little tax resolution, the necessity for which is apparent to everyone. Over in the Canadian Parliament, in the South American legislative bodies, and in parliaments of Europe, where these emergency revenue matters have arisen during the war, the members, without respect to partisanship, but in the spirit of the highest patriotism, have risen as one man and voted through such legislation as was necessary to tide over the situation. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I must confess, Mr. Chairman, that this is a new kind of patriotism which some of our friends on the other side are undertaking to bring into notice. It seems to be a political patriotism, a patriotism that places politics far above a high public duty and love of country. It would appear to be a kind of hyphenated patriotism. [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], to my deep regret and disappointment, undertook, in a spirit as venomous and vicious as it was ignorant, to criticize the Treasury Department for having corrected, in accordance with a piece of Republican legislation, the daily publication showing the exact and accurate condition of the Treasury. He says that the Treasury Department would have been imprisoned if they had been in the same category as national banks for having made these changes, which every expert accountant in the United States will say are accurate and true.

In 1890, under the administration of President Harrison, there was a deficit confronting the administration. Hon. John Sherman drew and secured the passage of a measure under the terms of which money deposited in the National Treasury to redeem national-bank notes should go into the general fund under the head of miscellaneous, and that the notes directed to be retired should be classed as a part of the public debt. Complying with the exact letter of that law, one part of the change, which the gentleman from Michigan so viciously condemned, was made to conform to it. Again, the gentleman from Michigan seems to set the pace of those on his side of the House, which is, on every occasion during the coming session and the coming year, to undertake to hinder and impede the efforts of the majority to deal with the important legislative questions of the country. So far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I want to notify the gentleman from Michigan now that I do not on my part as one Democrat among several millions intend to assume the defensive, in view of the wonderful record of honesty in the administration of every department of this Government, with its absolute freedom from scandal in every respect, with a record of constructive achievement that challenges the comparison of any former administration; and I want to say to the gentleman that during this session and during next year, so far as I am concerned, I propose to go out with other Democrats in an aggressive manner, without explanation or apology, standing flat-footed upon this record of honesty and constructive ability on the part of the present administration, and to meet them in the open field of battle. I do not propose to assume the defensive, to be dodging, to be evading, to be halting, or hesitating whenever some gentleman, purely for

partisan purposes, undertakes to impede legislation or to thwart the purposes of the majority. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, I wish to show, as I conceive it, the utter inconsistency and utter lack of patriotism on the other side. When the Spanish-American War came on and they were in the majority, they made no suggestion or offer to attempt a general overhauling of the tariff law, although the Dingley tariff of that year was yielding only \$147,000,000, as against \$176,000,000 for the previous year under the Wilson bill. No; their attention was not on that subject at that time, as it seems to be now. The first thing they did was to issue \$190,000,000 of bonds and throw their proceeds into the National Treasury. They had a general balance of \$118,000,000 in the Treasury. The next thing they did was to call upon their colleagues in Congress to aid in passing a comprehensive emergency tax law, from which the present law was identically taken. They did that, and within 12 months' time, although the danger then was not so great as the danger and the necessity is now, they thus threw into the National Treasury more than \$300,000,000. But on this present occasion, when they are called upon in a spirit of nonpartisanship and of earnest patriotism to perform a duty that is as plain as it is urgent, we are confronted only by an exhibition of narrow, blind, stand-pat partisanship. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915;

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington Iowa; and

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JONES and Mr. LANE members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Treasury Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, when a great political party introduces a measure imposing \$80,000,000 in taxes and presents it for immediate passage without affording any opportunity for correcting its conceded injustice and imperfections, it becomes the duty of the leaders of that party to frankly confess that an emergency exists which brooks no delay and to frankly and clearly set forth the condition of the national finances. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], the distinguished leader of the majority, has accepted this duty and has performed it on his part; but the administration, whose announcements have been heralded abroad by the press, not only has refused to admit the existence of the emergency but has carefully concealed the condition of the Treasury, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL], who has just spoken, has followed the administration regardless of where it led him.

On the second day of this session the President of the United States addressed Congress on the condition of the state of the Union in general, and, among other things, on the condition and state of the Treasury. It had been announced beforehand that he would recommend enlargements of the Army and Navy, which would enormously increase our annual expenditures. These expenditures had in the last fiscal year heavily exceeded the receipts, and the balance in the Treasury continued to shrink as each day went by. I hoped, therefore, that when the President called upon Congress to furnish additional revenue that a full

and accurate statement of the condition of the Treasury and of the demands which were likely to be made upon it would be set forth in his message. I knew, of course, that in these seasons of shrinkage in revenue and increase of deficits, the inevitable attributes of a Democratic administration, such a statement would be somewhat humiliating and anything but pleasant reading for the American people. [Applause on the Republican side.] It necessarily involved a confession of failure on the part of the Democratic Party to properly manage the finances of the country, but unless it was made the country would not understand how nearly exhausted the Treasury was and what it would need in the future. The administration not only owed such a statement to this House for the proper consideration of this bill, but it owed it to the Nation, and probably the mass of the people thought they received it, but they did not. The fatal faculty of our Democratic friends for mixing their imagination with their mathematics was everywhere manifest [laughter], and the statement which was furnished was misleading and incorrect to an astonishing degree.

Let me emphasize at this point that I am not holding the President responsible for the figures he gave in his message, which, of course, were furnished under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. I would not want to make that kind of a charge against the Chief Executive. It is too serious. Besides it was unnecessary for him to make computations when he had a calculator in his family; and what reason, indeed, could be given why he should not rely on the Secretary of the Treasury for any figures that he should give out? If, then, we wish to obtain an explanation of the surprising figures found in the message, we must turn to the source of his information.

For myself, I wished to learn particularly how and where the President had discovered that on June 30 last there was a balance in the Treasury of \$104,170,105.78. On that date I had received a statement, issued by the Treasury Department, stating that the balance was \$82,025,716.03. This difference of \$22,000,000, while it may seem small in comparison with some other changes, I thought was worth looking after in interest of the public. At this point I recalled that the Secretary of the Treasury had recently given the press a statement in which the conditions of the Treasury was set forth in glowing colors. You may remember that this statement was published in the newspapers, and that it not only represented that there was now a large balance on hand, but also that there would be the comfortable surplus of \$76,000,000 in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of 1916, if the present taxes were continued. As this statement appears to be the one upon which the President based the figures used in his message, and is repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it becomes necessary to analyze it.

It is not often that one can introduce a flavor of romance into cold figures, but Mr. McAdoo has done it. [Laughter.] The statement of the condition of our national finances which he gave to the press is one of the most interesting of the recent works of fiction, although probably not one of the "best sellers." [Laughter.] After examining it, I was irresistibly reminded of one of the famous characters in Dickens's works—Mr. Micawber, in the novel "David Copperfield." Mr. Micawber was the originator of the celebrated maxim—"Annual income £20, annual expenses £19 6s.; result, happiness; annual income £20, annual expenses £20 6s.; result, misery"—an expression peculiarly adapted to the condition of the National Treasury under the present Democratic régime. But Mr. Micawber was an optimist, and, like the Secretary of the Treasury, present deficits did not occupy his mind so much as visions of a large surplus in the future. Dickens's famous character has often been considered an exaggeration, but Mr. Micawber's peculiar characteristics are portrayed in this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let us see what the real facts are with reference to the condition of the Treasury, and compare them with the statement of Mr. McAdoo and the outline presented by the President's message.

On June 1 of last year the balance in the Treasury was less than \$15,000,000, according to the daily statement. At that time nearly \$30,000,000 of the resources of the Treasury consisted of subsidiary silver and other minor coins. It was obvious that if the Government was called upon to meet its demand obligations it would have to dip into this fund of nickels, dimes, quarters, and so forth, and the balance in the Treasury began to look like "thirty cents," indeed. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield to his colleague?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will.

Mr. TOWNER. I notice that the President said in his address that this is an "available balance." Will the gentleman be

kind enough to give the House what is meant by "available balance" in the Treasury?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I can not state what is meant by an "available balance" in the Treasury as understood by the President, but I will give the House my opinion of what an available balance is later on.

About this time the Treasury, through the collectors of internal revenue, began to send out frantic calls for help, requesting everyone to send in their income tax as soon as possible, and the balance began to rise. On the last day of June \$44,000,000 was paid in and it reached \$82,000,000, including silver bullion, subsidiary silver, minor coins, and so forth, and everything else that could then be thought of.

Do you ask how this \$82,000,000 could be changed to \$104,000,000? Of course the change should not surprise you, as changes are always in order with this administration. The message that contained these interesting figures announced a very important change of policy with reference to the Army and Navy which would affect the Treasury. Prior to this time the form of the daily statement had been changed and the summary of the receipts and disbursements for the year given in the daily statement of June 30 last is different from that given by the Secretary in his report recently received by Congress. A still more surprising change in the Treasury accounts will be found later. Everyone has heard of the postmaster who said that the administration could not change quicker than he could, but he was referring to a different administration—he had never held office under Mr. Wilson. If he tried to keep up with this administration, he would find himself hopelessly distanced on the first quarter of the track.

Evidently this balance of \$82,000,000 in the Treasury on June 30 as then made up did not seem large enough to Mr. McAdoo [laughter], as he added to it over \$19,000,000 from the national bank note redemption fund and over \$2,000,000 cash deposits that he said were included in the revised details, although not received by the Treasury until after that date. [Laughter.] In this way he succeeded in bringing the balance up to a little over \$104,000,000, as before stated. His excuse for including the amount due of the bank note redemption fund in the assets is that it was made by law a part of the public debt and was included therein; but it was a current liability, changing from day to day, payable on demand, which could not properly be part of a working balance. As to the cash deposits, as a matter of course they had never been counted except on the day they were received. An interesting fact in relation to this two million and odd dollars of cash deposits which the Secretary counts as of June 30, although not received until July 1, is that the balance in the Treasury on July 1 dropped to \$76,157,831.33, including the selfsame cash deposits which Mr. McAdoo now counts in with those of the day before. Apparently the Treasury officials had been doing some "window dressing" by withholding large payments until after the fiscal year. This would not matter so much if Mr. McAdoo had not taken this same balance of June 30, which he had raised \$22,000,000, and in his press statement made the amount of the balance the same for July 1 as for June 30, namely, \$104,170,105.78, when the daily statement for July 1 showed that there was in fact only a little over \$76,000,000 on that day. Even if we include the amount of the redemption fund for July 1, which was \$19,484,788, Mr. McAdoo's press statement would be over \$8,000,000 in error for July 1. These changes aptly exemplify Mr. McAdoo's financial genius. We have had some great Secretaries of the Treasury, but never before one who could succeed in having the same deposit credited on two different days or who could change a liability into an asset.

However remarkable the statement prepared by Mr. McAdoo and used by the President may seem, it is modest compared to some of the figures created by the Secretary.

After June 1 for the next three months the balance shrunk over \$35,000,000, or nearly \$12,000,000 per month. The excess of disbursements was larger than for the same months of 1914, and at the same rate for three months more would have found the Treasury practically empty. The balance in the Treasury as found in the daily statement of September 30 last was \$40,893,894.97. The situation was somewhat alarming, but Mr. McAdoo promptly arose to the occasion. In fact, he took a Zeppelin excursion into the clouds and marked the balance up overnight to \$128,063,545.23. Webster said Hamilton smote the rock of the public resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth, but Hamilton never achieved such a stroke as this. [Applause on the Republican side.] With such a Secretary it is evident that our Treasury never can become bankrupt, no matter how much the disbursements may exceed the receipts. But do you ask how the Secretary arrived at these figures? Easy enough. He not only put in the amount of the redemption

fund before referred to, but included \$61,089,225.97 which had been placed to the credit of disbursing officers with which to meet various debts of the Government. It was very simple, but somehow no one had ever thought of it before, and consequently disbursing officers' balances after being taken out of the Treasury were not counted as if they were still in it.

What I have said does not present a complete view of the statement given to the press by the Secretary of the Treasury. In it he hopefully predicted that the disbursements for the ensuing fiscal year would be less than for the previous year. At the outset I had a distinct reluctance to accept his prophecies, remembering his predictions for the year before, and that when June 1 came the disbursements had exceeded the receipts by \$64,165,416.78, according to the daily statement to which I always adhere. These figures, of course, have been changed also and are now given differently in the report of the Secretary and in the President's message. The excess of disbursements over receipts as given in the Secretary's report is \$57,442,509.75. I pass this over, as one who is reviewing the changes in the reports can hardly afford to pay attention to little discrepancies of six or seven millions.

I have not time to take up in detail the estimates made for the fiscal year of 1916, but why should the Secretary of the Treasury estimate the disbursements for 1916 at \$7,000,000 less for this fiscal year than for 1915? Instead of being less, it is extremely likely that they will need many millions more, as it will take at least \$10,000,000 to make up the deficiency in the Post Office revenues alone. According to the Secretary's own estimates, the disbursements will exceed the receipts by \$27,000,000, even if the war tax and sugar duties are continued. How serious the situation is can best be understood by considering the condition of the Treasury for the last month, in which there were many days when, if the amount of subsidiary silver coin, minor coin, silver bullion, bank-note redemption fund, and disbursing officers' credits were deducted, the balance would actually be on the wrong side. The President told us quite properly that there should be a working balance of \$50,000,000 in the Treasury. This bill will not satisfy the needs of the Treasury. There will be no such working balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year unless additional taxes are laid above those provided by the bill and now in force. The working balance and the McAdoo balance are two very different things.

When we consider the necessities of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, we are informed by Mr. FITZGERALD, the very able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that at least \$137,000,000 of additional revenue will be required for the increase asked for by the War and Navy Departments. Then there are other large items which must be included—at least \$5,000,000 for railroads in Alaska, to say nothing of any appropriations for rivers and harbors, public buildings, Reclamation Service, and \$40,000,000 for the ship-purchase bill. How, under these conditions, it can be considered that it will be sufficient for the next fiscal year, 1917, to obtain \$112,000,000 of new revenue, as stated in the President's message, is beyond me. It would seem that \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000 additional would be nearer the amount required, which, of course, can not be definitely determined until the appropriation bills are made up.

Whatever may be thought with reference to the additional revenue needed, it is quite plain that the administration has brought the Treasury dangerously near bankruptcy, and by twisting and shifting its methods of bookkeeping has sought to conceal the real situation. The burdensome and vexatious direct taxes which have been levied in times of peace are clearly insufficient to maintain a reasonable working balance in the Treasury, but the prospect is that the American people will have still more stamps to moisten, in view of the need of the Treasury for additional revenue and the disposition of the administration to put the burden of its failure upon those who ought not to bear it. The Micawber of the Treasury will doubtless continue to exploit his visions, but out of all these masses of contradictory figures, in spite of the fog with which they have been covered, the people will understand that the National Treasury no longer has a real working balance.

Mr. Speaker, much will be said at this session with reference to proper preparation for defense, and we will be told that war may come suddenly and unexpectedly, like a bolt from a clear sky. Such being the situation, the first preparation that we should make is to create in the Treasury a free fund of at least \$50,000,000, which could be used for any emergency which might arise overnight. Until the Treasury is so supplied we will not be prepared for war, nor even for the incidents of peace. This bill is insufficient for that purpose and will not create such a fund, which will only be supplied by a protective

tariff under a Republican administration. [Long applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this resolution, not on account of the resolution itself so much as because it seeks to fasten for another year upon the American people a tax that I believe to be essentially wrong in principle, because it is a tax burdensome and oppressive, and imposed on objects and ordinary transactions of business never before taxed in the history of this country except in time of war.

I realize, however, the condition that confronts us, and therefore I shall content myself with merely recording my name against the passage of this resolution and not attempting to block it either by obstruction or by amendment, much as it needs amendment.

The situation simply is—and it was brought out in the strenuously enthusiastic speech of the leader of the majority an hour ago [laughter on the Republican side]—that if we do not pass this resolution before the Christmas adjournment or recess the Treasury will be bankrupt.

It is useless to attempt to conceal the true state of affairs, either by wit or sophistry or financial legerdemain. To anyone who has at all followed the history of the Treasury balance for the past year the situation to-day is obvious. The fiscal year of 1915 started with a balance in the Treasury of \$145,835,502.10. On the 11th of the following June the balance had shrunk to \$17,780,831.39, a loss of more than \$127,000,000, or an average loss of more than \$10,000,000 a month. In the last few days of June, however, a windfall came; the screws had been turned and twisted to exact the last pound of flesh out of the payers of the income tax, and the balance rose on the 30th of June to \$82,025,716.03; not \$104,000,000, but to about \$82,000,000. Again the process of erosion set in, to such an extent that on the 30th of September the balance had fallen to \$40,898,894.26, a loss of more than \$41,000,000, or an average loss per month of more than \$13,000,000. Then, marvelous to relate, we awoke the next morning to find that the balance in the Treasury was announced to be \$128,063,545.23.

Was this another windfall, such as had come in the closing days of June? Had any money come into the Treasury? Had \$88,000,000, like manna from heaven, fallen into the Treasury? Not at all. There was actually less money in the Treasury on the 1st of October than there was on the day previous. We were told that the reason for it was that the Treasury Department had adopted a new method of bookkeeping; that the old method hitherto pursued by the administration had become antiquated, and a newer and more enlightened method had been adopted instead. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing new about this method. It is as old as the hills. It has been going on ever since figures were invented. It is simply the process of padding figures to give to those interested a roseate, but an entirely false, view of the situation. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You have done, gentlemen, what you would have been the first to condemn if it had been done by any others. I shall refer to only one of the items that you have included in your Treasury available cash balance. Suppose a railroad company, for instance, in its statement to the public should include as a part of its available cash sums that have been appropriated for specific purposes only. What would you call it? I venture to believe that you gentlemen on the other side of this House would have called that "high finance" of the most pernicious kind, and you would have been right. You may call this system modern finance. I call it jugglery. But even these new and enlightened methods have not prevented the process of erosion of your Treasury balance from going on. Your \$128,000,000 had shrunk on the opening day of this Congress, December 6, to \$116,871,284.79. Yesterday morning it was \$107,600,970.35. You had lost over \$20,000,000 from the 1st of October, and you have lost over \$9,000,000 since this Congress has been in session. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now, there is a perfectly easy way to find out what the Treasury balance is to-day. Subtract \$88,000,000, the amount you padded it with in October, from the present balance of \$107,000,000, and what is the answer? About \$20,000,000.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], now presiding over this House, need give himself no concern that the knowledge on this side of the House of the true state of affairs will encourage our rapacity. On the contrary, I will say to the gentleman from New York that it simply inspires in us only feelings of grave concern for the future of this country, so long as the

Democratic administration shall remain in power. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The fact is that our condition to-day is substantially the same as it was about the middle of last June, but we have not any wind-fall to look forward to, such as took place then. We have got to wait six months before the returns of the income tax come in, when we had then to wait only a week; and this paltry \$20,000,000 that to-day represents the real balance in the Treasury, when we consider that we have been losing about a million dollars a day since this Congress went into session, is apt right speedily, like the voyagers in the "Hunting of the Snark," "to softly and suddenly vanish away and never be heard from again." [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

You are right in one thing. There is urgent necessity, under your revenue system, of passing this resolution. We on this side have no disposition to prevent you, although we have been called unpatriotic. But we do not propose to stultify ourselves by voting to perpetuate even for a year a system of taxation odious and unjustifiable in time of peace in this country. [Applause on the Republican side.] That it is necessary now is only because your tariff law has proved itself not only destructive of industry, but impotent to raise the revenue necessary for the maintenance of this Government, war or no war. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The American people are patriotic. They are willing to pay their share of the expenses of Government, and they are willing to pay heavily of their treasure in time of stress and danger. But you will find that they do not like to pay emergency taxes when no emergency exists. You will find that they do not like to pay war taxes when there is no war. There would never have been any necessity for the taxes you are about to continue if you had not destroyed—deliberately destroyed—a large part of the revenue formerly collected at the customhouses of this country. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. I yield five minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. LONGWORTH. You can not substantiate the claim that the European war is in any real degree responsible. Your deficit was growing before the war started or was even dreamed of, in spite of the fact that importations of enormous proportions have continued to flow and are to-day flowing into this country. It is not the quantity of the imports, but the duties imposed and collected upon them, that have made the deficit and played hob with your revenue.

As a discourager of American industry your tariff is a brilliant success. As a producer of revenue it is a sorry failure. The history of this administration abundantly illustrates the essential difference between the rival revenue policies of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Under our method stimulated trade and industry go hand in hand with adequate revenue. Under yours inadequate revenue walks over prostrate industry. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You may reply that to-day prosperity prevails in the land. Of course it does, but it is a sporadic prosperity, due almost entirely to our prodigious export trade, with which you have nothing whatever to do, and based upon the greatest calamity of the ages. Woe to American industry, I say, if this war shall cease and competitive conditions be restored before the Underwood law is repealed. [Applause on the Republican side.] Heaven protect American labor if this thing happens before protective duties are restored. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You say that this is but the beginning of the imposition of other and far-reaching direct taxes. If you are sincere, as we are on this side of the House, in your desire for adequate preparedness, you will need them, unless you are willing to adopt our method of raising revenue.

But this is not the time for the discussion of these questions. That will come later. In the meantime, we will not seek to prevent the prolongation for a year of your present method of direct taxation, but we suggest to you that in the future you may not find it so easy. We are for preparedness and we are willing to pay for it, but we propose to have something to say about the method by which necessary revenue shall be raised.

I now yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman used two minutes and yields back three minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman from North Carolina use some of his time now?

Mr. KITCHIN. We shall have but one more speech on this side, which will close the debate.

Mr. FORDNEY. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN].

Mr. SLOAN: Mr. Chairman, the approaching holiday season, with all its various festivities, is anticipated by all of us. There are special celebrations of events, important to some and observed with interest by all. In other times and other seasons great rulers and statesmen, on festal occasions like those now approaching, would undoubtedly have extended to the common people of the Nation the hand of generosity; but to-day this Congress, with the infliction of this burden of taxation, lands on the American people with the clenched fist of oppression. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The time is short, but I deem it a duty to protest against this burdensome, offensive, and repugnant tax.

But we are advised that we should not resent it, that we should not wince, and perhaps that is true; for to-day the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] is punishing the American people with a whip for their indiscretion in 1912, while from yonder platform on the 7th of December the President of the United States announced that later on we would be punished with a scorpion in the form of a bill that will add to the terms of this burdensome law.

But the people are patient. The people are long-suffering. I presume they will bend under the load and punishment of that indiscretion which turned the control of this Government over to cunning contrivers of taxes. But it seems to me that they will be warranted in being patient; because, looking forward, they know that there must come an end of all things, and that among the days that are to come, March 4, 1917, looms up in the distance. Were not the elections of last November to the party in control an emphatic notice to quit? [Applause on the Republican side.]

The leader of the majority in his speech presenting this resolution said it was thought when this bill was presented last year that the war would have closed by the 1st of January, 1916. If that was true, then the bill was not drawn with reference to that thought, because the bill that was presented in this House and voted upon in this House fixed no limitation to the life of the tax law, save and except the stamp tax. It was so cunningly arranged that the bill would not only outlast the European war, but so far as this administration is concerned it would be a perpetual tax. Although I called this fact to the attention of the majority of this House in that Congress—a great deal larger majority, by the way, than the present one—no attention was paid to it, and it remained for the Senate to take up the feature of limitation and place upon the bill the limitation which we find in the present law.

I am sorry that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] saw fit to impugn and attack the patriotism of this side of the House. Yet my sorrow is diminished a great deal when I remember that if from any source on earth the great body of people represented by those on this side of the House would have their patriotism impugned, it would be by the gentleman from Tennessee. [Applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] said that in the next campaign he would "go out and stand flat-footed"—I would like to see the gentleman standing flat-footed—upon the Baltimore platform, with its bending, warping, breaking, vanishing planks. A moving picture of that spectacle sold to advantage would finance the next campaign of almost any anti-Democratic Party to victory. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The gentleman said that we had a panic in 1907 and would charge it to Republican policies. I say this to the gentleman from Tennessee, that during the first calendar year in which the Underwood tariff law was in operation there were more failures in the United States, carrying a larger excess of liabilities over assets, than in 1907, 1908, or any other year in the history of this Nation. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I submit a record of the number of failures and the excess of liabilities over assets for certain record calendar years in our recent history.

| Year. | Number. | Excess of liabilities over assets. |
|-----------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1914..... | 16,759 | \$162,313,407 |
| 1913..... | 14,553 | 134,800,000 |
| 1908..... | 14,044 | 127,500,000 |
| 1907..... | 10,265 | 95,800,000 |
| 1896..... | 15,094 | 99,100,000 |
| 1893..... | 15,508 | 150,600,000 |

This shows 1914 as having 1,251 more failures than the next highest year in our history. It shows the excess of liability over assets for 1914, \$11,713,407 more than in 1893 and \$66,513,407 over 1907.

And during 1914, which had seven months of the Underwood tariff law—and there was no war going in Europe—there was a greater shrinkage in values of sound and stable properties and securities, more idle freight cars, and more laborers thrown out of employment than in any other year in our national history.

I oppose this bill because it is founded on two definite wrongs. One is that if the party in power had lived up to their pledge solemnly made in Baltimore, for that economy for which the chairman of this committee so vainly pleaded, there would be money in the Treasury now to run this Government. Further than that, if the Underwood tariff law had been fair to all the industries of this country, and if it had been drawn in line with its pledge for the raising of revenue, and had not been a rank discrimination between industries and between sections, there would still be considerable money in the Treasury to run this Government and this infamous tax need not have been extended.

Ah, but the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] said that on a former occasion, when this side of the House presented a revenue bill of similar character, that side—the Democratic—of the House, substantially to a man, patriotically supported it. I have before me the record of the votes on that bill. The bill was passed April 29, 1898. As I read that list I find that not only on the passage of that bill but when it came back from the Senate and House conferees the vote was Republicans for the bill and Democrats against it, with a few marked exceptions on either side. I find that Mr. Cummings, of New York, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler stood almost alone on their side of the House supporting the bill, while the great mass of their partisans voted against the bill, although this Nation was then actually involved in a great war.

I note among those voting against that bill, not to reflect upon them, but to refute the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL], the following, who are still in public life: ADAMSON, BROUSSARD, CLARK, HENRY, LLOYD, MOON, SHAFROTH, SIMS, SLAYDEN, SPARKMAN, STEPHENS, SWANSON, TALBOTT, and UNDERWOOD.

I recently reread, Mr. Chairman, that matchless lecture of Wendell Phillips on "The Lost Arts." I was interested in the manner in which he read into the record of the ancient ruins and writings, the inventions, discoveries, and appliances that we call our modern arts. But in all the list presented in his matchless manner and eloquence I found not the art of bookkeeping. That noble art seems not to have been rediscovered by the ingenious and eloquent Wendell. A reference might be found to it in the writings of the recording angel; but whatever there was anciently to that profession it never reached the perfection of modern official application.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska two minutes more.

Mr. SLOAN. We who in our homes from day to day during vacation saw the falling column of cash in the National Treasury with grave apprehension, wondered what soon must occur. On the last day of September or the first of October, or in the witching hour between the months when "graveyards yawn," that a magician in the Treasury waved his wand, and suddenly debts became credits, liabilities became assets, and obligations became resources. It exemplified what old Si Smith in our country said after he failed in business. When he was asked what he was going to do, he said: "I am going to live on the interest of my debts." So it is expected that the Treasury of the United States will prosper and grow on what it owes. [Laughter.]

The people object to this expense, because if they have a magician in the Treasury who can by the waving of a wand, or the exercise of a decree or fiat, breathe into or wish \$80,000,000 into the Treasury, what is the use of the tax? Why McAdoo about it? [Laughter.] Wave the wand and do away with the tax, or else what is the use of having a magician in the Treasury.

I was at Leavenworth a few years ago, taking depositions in the institution down there belonging to the Government, where the long-term guests of the United States are housed, fed, and worked. My attention was called to a group called "the bankers squad." I asked one of them why he was not in his bank. He said: "Well, I evolved a new system of bookkeeping, which I followed for a couple of years until the authorities uncovered it, and that is why I am not in the bank." [Laughter.]

That is one reason why the bookkeeper at the end of the Avenue will not be long retained by the people of the United States. If there is one important fact established from the authoritative statements of the majority leader in the preference of his party

for taxes upon persons, business, and industries of Americans, rather than upon the foreign products, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the foreign producers who would enjoy the American market, which heretofore was and hereafter is to be the best in the world, should pay a large share of the American taxes, and not the American laborers, farmers, and business men. [Applause.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in five minutes' time I can not undertake to exhaustively talk about this bill or the condition of the Treasury. In that five minutes of time, however, I desire to be entirely practical and entirely nonpartisan. [Laughter.] Gentlemen on the other side laugh, all right. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. I am an American citizen; I am a Republican. I disagree with the other side of the House touching taxation, in many other respects, but especially from an economic standpoint. They had full power to put their policy on the statute book. Probably they were bound to do it. I guess they were, under their platform, and they kept it in that respect. We have had a trial of it. You say on account of the war there is a deficit; we say the deficit happened before the war.

But what I say and what you say does not make it correct. I have not the time to discuss what the fact is, but it is absolutely certain that, as an American citizen and a Representative, it is my duty to contribute to the welfare of the Republic, and I am ready to do it. And yet I must be allowed the poor privilege of saying how you might have done it better, not only for public sentiment, but for the Treasury and the well-being of all the people.

Here is a revenue law called a war-revenue tax law that will expire the last day of this year. You want to extend it. Your President, when he addressed the House a few days ago, to which address I listened with great attention, said that to continue this law would not be sufficient; that you have large amounts of money to gather into the Treasury from taxation, and he recommended how that should be done. I do not agree with his recommendations. I am for appropriating money where the public welfare requires and for providing money to pay the appropriations. Now, I put it to that side of the House in all fairness. You gave notice and your President has given notice that this is only a starter; that later on in this session, between this and the close of the fiscal year on the 30th of June, you are again to bring in revenue bills that will increase taxation. Do you not think that when you pass this bill you might limit it to three months or six months, or, perchance, to the end of this session of Congress? It seems to me that it ought to be so limited, and then when you bring in other tax bills you can include this bill and we can take the dose all at one time.

There is another way to get revenue. The President is not pleased with it. There are \$222,000,000 of Panama bonds in the Treasury. We proposed when we authorized that work to build it by bonds, but lo and behold, under a Republican policy, with constantly increasing expenses, the Treasury was filled and filled until we paid all the expenditures, and then, lo and behold, there were \$222,000,000 of these bonds that we did not use, because we paid all of the expenses out of the Treasury, money that came in under the Republican policy. [Applause.] These bonds can be, under the law, issued by the President at any time and the proceeds placed in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes more to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, during this Congress I hope to ease my mind and have an hour, and possibly, if I could get a good start, an hour and a half [laughter]; but that is in the future. Oh, you say, we do not want to increase the debt—get the money by internal taxation. That is what the President said. Great heavens! Under Republican policies we paid substantially three billions of dollars of debt that was made to preserve the Union, and since that time we have paid five billions of dollars, under Republican policies, without borrowing to pay the pensions, and the expenses of the Government mounted up and doubled again and again, and you the first year you came into power increased appropriations so that the aggregate appropriated was greater than ever made to carry on the Government. As an American citizen, I stand to-day ready to do my duty. Oh, memory! Mr. Chairman, I had the honor of being the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations when Mr. Reed was in the Speaker's chair at the beginning of the Spanish War. We made at that time a revenue bill. You would

not vote for it. You offered a substitute, and the present honored Speaker of this House, if my recollection does not play me false, at that time said as to a man who has since crossed over—the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cummings, possibly applying it to four or five other Democrats—that he was a traitor to his party.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as I shall not be able to say what I desire in 10 minutes, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if I were a cartoonist I would draw two pictures which I think would adequately describe the predicament in which the Democratic Party finds itself on the revenue question. First, I would depict a happy home in the country, labeled "1912," with everything bright and cheerful, and the children jumping into the family wagon, on their way to school. I would have the young teacher, who had just arrived from the city, offer his services as driver, with a query floating up from the old farmer as to whether he knew how to drive, and a monosyllabic "Sure" emerging from the lips of the theoretical young man. In the second picture, labeled "1915," I would have the farmer and his friends rushing to the scene of a disaster along the roadside, where the horse, wagon, and children had all been dumped into the ditch. I would picture the young schoolmaster whistling on high ground. When the farmer and his friends come upon the scene inquiring as to the reason for the upset, I would have the young man ejaculate something about "the European war" [laughter on the Republican side], and if this did not appease the irate parent, I would have him answer in honeyed phrases, "It is only psychological, my dear man, and therefore easy of adjustment. If you and your friends will erect a derrick and apply a little of your valuable time to our new system of bookkeeping efficiency it will be perfectly easy for me to continue to guide the footsteps of your children in the pathway of knowledge." [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, we all ought to sympathize keenly and deeply with our friends on the other side this afternoon. The eloquent speech of the brilliant leader of the Democratic majority, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], is worth treasuring in our memory for many years, because it went so thoroughly into details as to the reasons why the Democratic Party dumped our apple cart over in the roadside and as to why that party is now appealing to us to kindly erect a derrick to help it out.

I do not believe I have ever heard the gentleman more convincing, more zealous, or more earnest in the cause of the administration than he was this morning when he presented his resolution. [Laughter.]

And the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. How he did lambaste the Republicans for their indifference to this proposition! He intimated even that we were unresponsive and "mad." The gentleman from Tennessee seemed to think our tempers to-day were uncontrollable and that we were intensely unpatriotic. But the gentleman from Tennessee entirely overshot the mark.

There are some of us on this side of the House, most of us, I am confident, who are in a most delightful frame of mind to-day. We understand now exactly how deep is the hole into which the Democratic Party has sunk. They dug that hole for themselves, and we observe how anxious they are that we shall join them in helping to get them out of that hole. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Do the new Members of the House who have come in this session recall reading any of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS prior to 1912? If not, I commend to them some of the powerful utterances of gentlemen on the other side, who charged that all we said about prosperity under the protective tariff in the United States was moonshine.

Now when they have got control and have had a chance to put into effect their theories and policies there is a change over the surface of the moon. We can not help making note of it.

Do any of you Members who sat in the House and listened in former years to denunciations of Republican policies and prosperity—do any of you recall how unpatriotic then were those who stood for a protective tariff? Do you recall that the men who established industries were crooks and criminals? Do you remember how the trusts that were supposed to control the Gov-

ernment then were to be dethroned when the Democratic Party came into power? Do you recall the platform of the Baltimore convention and those fierce denunciations of the party in power? Do you remember how the appeal for economy welled up from the hearts of the people's champions on the other side, and how they were going to afford the people relief from the burdens of taxation "placed upon them by Republican prosperity," and how everything would be lovely and the goose would honk high when they came into power? Well, it is all over. [Applause.] It was all the result of a split in the Republican Party, enabling a minority party to slip into power.

Do you remember also how the distinguished gentleman [Mr. FITZGERALD] who ornaments the chair at the present time rose in his place as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and in one of his most eloquent speeches undertook from his own side to show the utter incompetency of the Democratic Party to manage anything, appealing in the name of high heaven, as it were, that those who were seeking loot from the Government, who were undertaking to obtain positions from the Government, should be held in check lest the Democratic Party should go down in disgrace? Well, it all comes back to us now. And the remarks, also, of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson], who said that he did not care if the Republican Members did make capital of his utterances. Why, in the light of all these incidents, should Republicans go "mad" in contemplating the predicament of our Democratic friends?

And who does not recall the first message of the President of the United States when, following the lead that has not been followed since the days of Thomas Jefferson, he mounted the throne yonder, and told us that the industries of the United States were to be overthrown if there was anything in them in the nature of artificial protection? Do you recall how we were told that the manufacturers, those who employed labor in the United States, must "match their wits against the wits of the world"? How, in effect, they must go out and pay \$3 a day for labor in the United States and compete with Germany, paying \$1 a day, and other countries paying less? Do you recall how in the six months following that pronouncement from "the throne" yonder the entire country felt the effects of Democratic rule, and how in six months the importations piled up in the customhouses and the revenues steadily decreased? Yes; the revenues went down as the imports increased; the mills in the United States stopped running, and our purchasing power went over to the foreigner. The foreigner, you remember, got our business; wages and profits made under a Republican administration were dispelled, and still there was no war.

Then, do you remember how they destroyed the trusts? I wish you would look over the lists they presented us and tell us whether they destroyed the Sugar Trust when they took the duty off, or promised to, proposing to pass into the pockets of the great importers more than \$50,000,000 per annum that had formerly gone into the Treasury to the relief of the consumers of sugar in the United States. I wish, also, you would consider how they reduced the cost of living. Yesterday, from the rostrum there, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER], a sturdy young Democrat, received intense and thunderous applause when he told us how the cost of living had raised higher and higher during the period the Democrats had been in power. He evidently did not intend to—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to quote briefly from a speech made by me on the war-tax question September 21, 1914, when the Underwood low-tariff law had been in effect for more than 11 months and when the European war had been under way for only about 7 weeks. The statement therein made is in full accord with the report of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, which insists that the effect of the low-tariff law has been to decrease revenue and to increase imports, and that an extension of the war tax is inexcusable.

On September 14, prior to the passage of the original war-tax law, I said:

TERRIFIC LOSSES TO AMERICANS.

From January 1, 1914, to the end of July, 1914, the loss of revenue under the Underwood law, as compared with the Republican Payne law, was upward of \$23,000,000. In the same seven months the damage done to the country by the same Democratic law was pointedly shown in relation to articles manufactured for consumption and crude materials entering into their manufacture. Nothing could better illustrate the effect of a low tariff upon American labor, perhaps, than these particular statistics. Of manufactured articles made by foreign labor and sent over to the United States ready for consumption, there was a gain in imports under the Democratic law of more than \$39,000,000. In imports of materials for further use in manufacturing such as workmen might have made in the United States there was a decrease of

approximately \$27,000,000. In other words, the low tariff in these respects gave the work to the foreigner and took it away from the workmen in the United States. Carrying the illustration further, it developed that the balance of export trade in our favor under the Payne law in 1913 was \$308,000,000, while under the Democratic law in 1914 it was \$60,000,000, or a falling off of more than \$248,000,000. While we were buying from the foreigner and giving him additional work to do for us we were selling him less of our goods and depriving ourselves of work that American workmen would have enjoyed, and all this in the very few months the Democratic law was on trial.

Figures like these do not sustain the Democratic contention that the war in Europe is the basic cause of the disarrangement of our Government finances. Nor do they entertain this view who have experienced the disturbance of business and the loss of labor from month to month as the Democratic tariff proceeded along its deadly course.

DOES NOT LOOK LIKE A WAR BURDEN.

The accident of the war does not explain the continued increase of imports in certain of our ports, for the month of August during the war, nor the continued decrease of exports upon which under Republican conditions we would now be deriving a return of foreign gold.

Figures quoted by the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, indicate that the imports at that port in August were practically "the same in value as in the corresponding month last year, and that the duties collected decreased \$959,000; also that while Boston imports increased \$3,700,000 in August the duties collected decreased \$682,000. Here is a falling off in revenue of \$1,641,000 in two cities notwithstanding an increase in imports. The business done at the customhouse in New York gives only slight justification to the claim that the total August decrease of \$10,000,000 in revenues is due to the war, for the value of imports fell off \$15,000,000 and the amount of duty collected decreased \$7,000,000. But the average rate of duty in New York in August last year was 25 per cent and this year it was 19.8 per cent. If the same rate of duty had been collected this year as last the decrease would have been less than \$4,000,000 instead of \$7,000,000, and if the same rate of duties had been collected in Philadelphia and in Boston the decrease in revenues at the customhouses in these three cities would have been only \$3,800,000 instead of \$8,641,000.

"Nearly \$5,000,000 of the decrease in revenues at the three ports is traceable directly to the changes made in the tariff by the Underwood law. The present Congress is responsible for this deficit and the country will be persuaded of that fact before the congressional campaign is many weeks older."

THE DEMOCRATIC LAW IN OPERATION.

Figures showing duties collected from customs, with increases and decreases under the Payne and Underwood laws, respectively, as I have been able to get them from the Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Duties collected from customs.

| | Payne law, 1912-13. | Underwood law, 1913-14. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| October..... | \$30,216,824.02 | \$50,138,049.37 | +\$19,921,225.35 |
| November..... | 25,666,353.25 | 21,173,627.85 | - 4,492,725.40 |
| December..... | 24,248,161.30 | 21,510,139.99 | - 2,738,021.31 |
| January..... | 20,334,124.09 | 23,528,079.83 | + 3,193,955.74 |
| February..... | 27,605,115.83 | 17,609,603.70 | - 9,995,512.13 |
| March..... | 27,457,489.20 | 25,927,212.90 | - 1,530,276.30 |
| April..... | 23,693,966.76 | 22,232,766.57 | - 1,461,200.19 |
| May..... | 20,434,749.21 | 20,800,573.25 | - 365,824.04 |
| June..... | 23,668,598.63 | 23,553,447.58 | - 115,151.05 |
| July..... | 27,806,654.54 | 22,988,465.04 | - 4,818,189.50 |
| August..... | 30,934,952.44 | 19,431,362.52 | - 11,503,589.92 |
| Total..... | 291,066,989.27 | 268,893,328.60 | - 22,173,660.67 |

WE ARE NOT MAD.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, deficiencies were inevitable under the low-tariff law, apart from the fearful consequences to labor and business which our friends upon the other side are now prone to forget, because the European war has given them an excuse to talk about prosperity.

Why should we be "mad," as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] has indicated, when the whole Republican case has been proven, and when even the President of the United States in his proper person has been obliged to admit the Democratic financial delinquency to the Members of Congress? Gentlemen upon the other side persist in saying that the European war is responsible for their dilemma. With equal facility they point to the European war as the cause of the prosperity which they contend the country now enjoys. For one I do not like to forget the stress that was laid upon the "iniquity" of protection during the campaign of 1912. The Democratic platform of Baltimore was filled with denunciation of this wholesome Republican policy, and during his campaign the President stood upon that platform, contending that it was not "molasses to catch flies."

DENOUNCING THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

The President talked then as the Democratic leaders generally talked. They were all against the Republican doctrine. As they saw it, and as they made others believe, protection was the "breeder of trusts"; it was the cruel agency of monopoly; it was the handmaiden of the capitalistic class. A glossary of the hideous adjectives applied to the protective system in the campaign of 1912 would fill a book, and the President did not go back on this plank of the platform in his first message to Congress. He said we should not protect those things that

were artificial, but should get "back to nature." We should "whet our wits against the wits of the world." There was no war cloud visible in the European sky when this declaration was made, so that the President and his followers had a free foot to work out their theory and to abide by the result. It is only recalling history to observe that the first six months of the new system were months of uncertainty, unemployment, and business loss. That the new law would produce sufficient revenue to run the Government on "the tariff for revenue" basis was soon disproven.

THE WILD HORSES UNRESTRAINED.

That the Democratic Party could or would practice economy was not to be tolerated. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," and having the pudding, the hungry wild horses of Democracy were not to be kept from the trough. Witness the eloquent utterances of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson] a member of the Appropriations Committee of the Democratic Congress now in complete control of the revenues of the Nation. In the second session of the Sixty-third Congress, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 178, Mr. Sisson said:

You all recall that some years ago, within the recollection of every man on the floor of this House, the newspapers headlined a billion-dollar Congress, and it was like a fire bell at night. Mr. Reed was Speaker, and we were spending a billion dollars in one Congress, or \$500,000,000 a year. You Republicans will remember how the charges were rung then over all the country against you. You will remember Mr. Reed's laconic reply, to the effect that we had a billion-dollar Government. That was the only answer that could be made to the proposition. Now the Democrats are in power, and I am afraid, gentlemen of the House, that we will expend more money this year than has ever been expended in the history of this Government before in any one year. Perhaps it may be necessary and the people may be demanding it, but if that is true, we have wrongfully criticized the Republican Party, and we ought to apologize to them for charging them with spending money and being criminally extravagant in the administration of the affairs of this Government.

EXTRAVAGANCE RUNNING RAMPANT.

Later on, April 3, 1914, struggling to stem the tide of extravagance in which the Democratic Congress was indulging, Mr. Sisson again dared to speak the truth.

Principle—

He said—

has gone to the four winds of the earth, and we are writing ourselves down in the history of the country as being the most outrageously and most criminally extravagant Congress that ever sat on the American Continent. I said that in a speech before, in the last session, and when I made that speech Members of the Democratic House came to me and asked me not to put it into the RECORD, because it would be used by the Republicans in their campaign book. Let them use it. * * * You may use the statement now, gentlemen, because when Democrats get to be so violently extravagant that it makes its own record look bad as compared to the very marked record of the Republicans, I must apologize to you Republicans for having ever used the words "criminally extravagant" in criticizing the appropriations that you made, for if that expression "criminally extravagant" was proper to apply to you, my God! the English language has never found an adjective strong enough to apply to Democratic extravagance.

EASIER TO SPEND THAN EARN.

But the gentleman from Mississippi was not the only Member upon the other side of the House who gave conscientious expression to his innermost thoughts. We have another witness, than whom no other more expert in the finances of the Government can be summoned. It was the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations himself, the distinguished Representative from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]. Not once but often did the chairman of the Appropriations Committee sound warnings of the rocks ahead of the administration. Coming from a great community, which is often the subject of criticism because of the bigness of its commercial and financial transactions, the gentleman from New York knew the difference between raising funds for the maintenance of the Government and the spending of them. He knew from practical experience that while it is easy to spend money it is not so easy to earn it. And so by reason of the exactions of those sections of the country which are ever ready to spend more money than they contribute to the common fund, we find him saying (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 3d sess., 62d Cong., Feb. 11, 1913):

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADMONITION.

I believe that there is in the contingent fund of the House to-day, or there was about a week ago, \$100, and there are requests pending for \$100,000 to supply the deficiencies for the balance of this fiscal year.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has not overexaggerated the picture as to what is likely to happen at this session of Congress. No one can tell just how much the appropriations at this session will be, but I think it is a conservative estimate to say, Mr. Speaker, that they will far exceed the appropriations that have been made at any session in the history of the Government.

I have done my part and have done my best in some way to curtail the expenditures: not to interfere with the legitimate functions and services of the Government, but to stop the expenditure of public moneys to gratify every whim and to please every fancy, either of in-

dividuals or of Members. Everyone seems possessed, however, of a determination to obtain moneys to maintain and extend that particular branch of the public service in which he or his constituents is particularly interested and then to make fragmentary, spasmodic efforts to save in some other direction in which neither he nor his constituents will be affected.

Such a condition can not long continue. I understand that the bills reported at this session of Congress will probably provide for the expenditure of the \$100,000,000 which it is anticipated will be raised by an income tax. It reminds me somewhat of an incident that occurred in the Committee on Appropriations when \$27,000 was requested for a certain public service in anticipation of the enactment of some legislation at the next session of Congress.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that unless this side of the House wakes up to a sense of its responsibility, not only will the appropriations be grossly extravagant, but they will amount to so much that talk of a revision downward of the tariff will be the most hollow mockery.

LAVISH IN PROMISE; SCANT ON PERFORMANCE.

Prior to all this the Democratic Party, at Baltimore, in its platform of 1912, after denouncing the Republican tariff and charging to it responsibility for the high cost of living, made this deliberate but now seemingly ridiculous pronouncement to a credulous world:

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Lavish in promise, but scant on performance. "The profligate waste" which the Democrats were going to correct was made to exceed anything that has ever occurred in the way of extravagance in the history of the Nation. That part of the Baltimore platform which promised to check waste was as sticky as molasses only, in that it did fool many of the people.

And as to the charge that "recent Republican Congresses" "have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil," we have these deplorable evidences of the saccharine quality of the Baltimore platform. Taxes were not reduced; they were increased. The loss of tariff revenue obliged the party to impose an income tax, which is likely to grow more burdensome, and a war tax of \$100,000,000 in time of peace. All this the people are directly bound to pay.

A MEDLEY OF BROKEN PROMISES.

The extension of this unnecessary and burdensome war tax, as contemplated by the existing resolution, is a confession of Democratic inadequacy to the task of raising revenue to run the Government. The sugary provision about "the purchasing power of the people's toil" was almost a sacrilege in view of the unemployment and distress that prevailed immediately after the Democratic Party came into power. As for "simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government," inquiring minds are referred to the luminous remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from New York. There has been no "simplicity," nor has there been any "economy" under the new régime. "A reduction in the number of useless offices" was a promise which has been responded to by a constantly increasing demand to provide for "deserving Democrats" in continental United States, throughout our colonial possessions, and wherever the ramifications of our diplomatic and consular services extend.

"Simplicity and economy" are terms which, carried to the immortal Jefferson in the silent shade of Monticello, would cause him to turn in his grave.

A QUESTION OF MONEY; THAT IS ALL.

And the administration does not deny it. Leading Democrats do not deny it. Thinking men, like former Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, assert it. The able Secretary of the Treasury, who shaped up our Federal reserve act for the distribution of public funds to the four corners of the earth, and who devised the ship-purchase bill to still further increase the volume of Democratic expenditures, has given us statements from day to day which attempt to convince Congress that we are still in funds, while his official reports indicate that we are steadily falling behind not only in revenue collections through the customhouses but in internal revenue collected from liquors and tobacco. And it is noteworthy that liquor and tobacco are in the nature of luxuries that have borne heavily of our taxes, and if rumor be true are to serve further as burden bearers in that capacity.

In the closing pages of his report the Secretary of the Treasury of an administration that was to conduct the Government on a tariff-for-revenue basis, that was to destroy the Republican tariff, dissolve the trusts, reduce the cost of living, and practice economy, tells us in the mildest possible language that it will be necessary to raise at least \$112,000,000 for the fiscal year 1917 over and above all that we are now raising, plus the customs

revenue, plus the internal revenue, plus the income and corporation taxes, and plus the burdensome war tax.

BACK TO THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

It is evident—

Says the Secretary—

that the emergency revenue measure and the existing duty on raw sugars can be continued with advantage.

Horrors! Are we to accept the Republican doctrine on sugars for the protection of the planters of Louisiana and of the Hawaiian Islands. "If we are so soon to be done for," we tariff-for-revenue Democrats, "what were we ever begun for?"

This being done—

Continues the Secretary—

we now have to consider the new forms of taxation which must be resorted to for the purpose of providing the additional revenues required, the major part of which is needed to carry out the enlarged program for national defense. The total amount so required for the year 1917 is \$112,806,394.22.

SOME MORE THINGS TO TAX.

The Secretary does not like the idea of issuing Panama Canal bonds, but he thinks additional funds to save the Nation's credit "can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people."

Then suggesting that more money may be obtained by extending the income tax and by imposing a tax on "such products as gasoline, crude and refined oils, horsepower of automobiles and other internal-combustion engines, and various other things."

He will "be glad to place at the disposal of the Congress all information in the possession of the department which may be useful to the Congress" to put this program over on the people.

Here is the pleasant job that the Democratic administration is putting up to a Democratic Congress, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] may be assured that the Republican Members are not so "mad" about it as are some of their brethren upon the Democratic side. The hole was not dug by Republicans. It was the inevitable consequence of the sugar-coated platform which the Baltimore convention passed along to the voters of the country, who occasionally have a sweet tooth.

THE PRESIDENT STANDS BY.

But to the credit of the President of the United States be it said that he stands by his Secretary of the Treasury. In his address to both branches of Congress December 7, 1915, the President told us of the influence of the European war upon our revenues. Prosperity was returning, but the revenues were shy. When the President disposed of the other questions confronting the Nation and took up for discussion the condition of the Treasury he said:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 30th of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the Treasury of \$104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last Congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the 31st of December, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the 1st of May, 1916, will be \$670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama Canal, \$12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations, and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the Treasury will be reduced to \$20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about \$41,000,000. The duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the 1st of May, about \$15,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to \$56,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the Treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,605.78.

FINANCES FOR 1917.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year, which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency-revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only \$20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama Canal will again be about \$25,000,000, and that the additional expenditures for the Army and Navy are authorized by the Congress, the deficit in the general fund of the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1917, will be nearly \$235,000,000. To this sum at least \$50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the Treasury, and \$12,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some \$297,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the Treasury of some \$76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some \$50,000,000, or, reckoning in \$62,900,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe Treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some \$112,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine

ourselves to the problem of providing \$112,000,000 of new revenue rather than \$297,000,000.

SOURCES OF EXTRA REVENUE.

How shall we obtain the new revenues? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the Treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama Canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately \$222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 \$134,631,980 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the Isthmus and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is short-sighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for can not be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

EXTEND INCOME TAX.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the House of Representatives are expected under the Constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we are no longer in doubt as to the situation. It is no longer a question of the iniquitous tariff or of grinding trusts and corporations, of increased cost of living, or of Republican extravagance—the one sole and absorbing problem of the administration is deficiency, a Democratic deficiency in the place of a Republican surplus, a deficiency that must continue to grow, with increasing taxes and burdens upon the people, through no fault of the Republican Party, but in spite of all its admonitions and warnings. The Democratic platform at Baltimore may not have been a platform with which to "catch flies," but it was sufficient to prove the utter inefficiency of the pet Democratic theories. Look at it as we may, the cold, hard facts stare us in the face. The Government is in financial distress, the people are unduly burdened now, and unless and until a just and equitable protective-tariff system is restored no remedy is in sight.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I read a squib in a newspaper the other day to this effect: An Italian appeared before a court to make application for naturalization papers, and in the course of the examination the judge inquired of him if he belonged to any society that was inimical to the interests of the United States, and he said that he was a Democrat. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] And I think that no society that could be organized anywhere within the boundaries of the United States could have done more harm to the American people than the Democrats have done since the inauguration of President Wilson to the Presidency.

They have opened the ports of America to the markets of the world. They have closed the factories and the workshops and thrown all the American workmen out of employment. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] They have taxed them beyond every hope and reason, and to-day we pay every kind of a tax under the sun.

They came into power on the promise of an economical expenditure of the public money. They have been most recklessly extravagant in that respect of any party that ever existed. During the last Congress they spent \$166,000,000 more than the greatest expenditure during any Republican Congress in the history of America. If you had kept yourselves within reasonable bounds of expenditure, you would not be called upon to tax the people under this iniquitous law that is before us

to-day. If by any chance some frugal man during prosperous times in this country was able to accumulate money enough to buy a home, and he bought it at any time since the enactment of this law, he would find himself compelled to pay into the Treasury of the United States 50 cents on every \$500 of the purchase price. And if by some unfortunate chance he was thrown out of employment since the Democratic Party came into power and he had a little home which he had been able to buy before that, but was obliged because of his idleness to put a mortgage on it, he would feel himself obliged to pay 50 cents on every \$500 of the mortgage as a result of this law.

The people throughout the land everywhere are protesting against the iniquity of this law. They do not want it renewed. It ought not to be. It ought never to have been enacted. It was enacted at the request of the President of the United States, in the name of war in days of peace. It was enacted because of the necessity for funds. It was enacted because of the reckless extravagance of your administration and your utter disregard of the necessities of the American people. And I want, as one citizen of America, to file my protest against the reenactment of this law. We are patriotic. No man can wrest away the patriotism of the men on this side of the House, and, least of all, can it be done by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. We resent the imputation of unpatriotic action on this side. We speak for the best thought of the American people. We speak in the name of economy, of decency, of good government, of honest expenditure of the public money, and we protest against the reckless extravagance of the Democratic Party and against the reenactment of this iniquitous law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I left?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have a number of nonpartisan and important letters protesting against the extension for another year of this so-called war tax, one, in particular, a protest against the continuation of the stamp tax on conveyances in connection with mortgages which have become necessary in western Washington largely on account of the workings of the Underwood Tariff Act. Another man writes a protest against the unjust discrimination of this act against jobbers and wholesalers in fruits, vegetables, and other farm products, which, roughly speaking, is five to ten times as much as the corporation income tax.

This letter says:

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON, Member of Congress.

DEAR SIR: Press dispatches indicate that the present administration will endeavor to have the so-called war tax, which expires by limitation December 31, reenacted for an indefinite period.

We desire to call your attention to the unjust discrimination of this act to jobbers and wholesalers of fruits, vegetables, and other farm products. The tax is so burdensome that it makes it class legislation as applied to these lines of business. Roughly speaking, it is from five to ten times as much as the corporation income tax. Some of the signers of this letter are paying \$50 and upward per month under this stamp tax. This is equal to ten times a 1 per cent tax on a net profit of \$5,000 per year, or 5 per cent on a net profit of \$10,000.

We are taxed under the income-tax law on our net profits; we are further taxed under the corporation-tax law on our net profits; and now we are unduly taxed under the stamp act of the so-called war tax.

We hope you will use all the force at your command to secure such amendments to the so-called war tax as will relieve us of some of this triple burden.

It seems to us there should be a limit somewhere to the continual taxation of brains and industry.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. S. GILL, Secretary.

Not only does this war-tax extension which is being shoved over to-day continue a tax which catches the small shipments of produce, but it is actually proposed, when the act is revamped after the holiday, to increase that tax to 3 cents from 1 cent. I have a letter from W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Grovers' Association, as follows:

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON, Member of Congress.

Mr. DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that Congress will undoubtedly be taking up the matter of obtaining revenue to cover Government expenses, and it is my understanding that an effort will be made to increase the revenue stamps of 1 cent now required on bills of lading to 3 cents. This will be an extreme hardship on jobbers, wholesalers, grocers, brokers, and manufacturers in this State, who are very extensive users of bills of lading, and to increase the Government revenue 200 per cent will be rather heavy. I trust that we will have your assistance in giving this matter serious consideration.

With kind personal regards,

W. H. PAULHAMUS, President.

I am glad of the opportunity to present these, even if given very brief time, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The man who complains about the excess of stamps on conveyances, which have resulted from shingle mill, lumber mill, and other failures, also complains of the tax on other legal papers which have been necessary by the hardships the low tariff act of Mr. UNDERWOOD have imposed upon our great Northwest. He concludes his letter with the sentence:

It may be necessary that the stamp tax be reenacted to prevent a national deficit but the burdens of the present administration are certainly a sufficient handicap on business up to date.

He says further:

The issuance of stock certificates under the laws of this State does not represent any business done whatever. It merely represents the change of the property owned by persons into corporation form, and is not in any sense a tax on business because no business is done. If it were a tax on the sales of stock in which money was received it would be far less objectionable because some benefit would be received. But, as you know, under the laws of this State, the stock is issued usually in consideration of the turning over of the business or the plant which is thus given corporate form merely, or the stock is issued to the persons who subscribe out of the payment of any money or the turning over of the property, and does not in any sense represent any business actually done. Namely, to illustrate:

In Mr. Hyde's case he turns over his patents to the corporation in order to do business as a corporation. No real sale is made; the value is largely speculative and is the amount of business energy that is put into the business in the future that will make it succeed. The tax on the stock to be issued for the patent, merely makes a wet blanket on the business and on his ability to make the stock of value.

Mr. Chairman, I am told that a lively exchange of words occurred in the Democratic caucus Monday night when the vote to extend this "war" tax was seceded up. One Democrat wanted to know why there was necessity for it. The southern Democrat who was leading the fight for it said that it was a long story—too long to be explained. The inquiring western Democrat insisted on knowing why the "war" tax had to be renewed. "Well, I'll tell you," was the reply. "Mr. UNDERWOOD and his Democratic colleagues on the committee wrote a tariff measure which they thought would raise enough revenue to keep the country going. Mr. UNDERWOOD took their bill to President Wilson. The latter objected. Mr. UNDERWOOD wrote another bill and took it to the White House. That was turned down. Then the President wrote his own ideas into the bill, and the deficit is the result."

That, Mr. Chairman, is one explanation for this ill-considered and ill-balanced measure, which is about to be extended for a year, and which before the year is up will be, so the President has said, made stiffer; or, in other words, more odious and more oppressive.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, it has always been a mystery to me why the Democratic Party prefers to tax the American people when they want to raise revenue to putting a tax on importations that came into the United States. That mystery has not been solved. There is an opportunity here to-day to impose taxes on importations that would raise revenues to the amount of \$77,000,000 if you simply taxed the importations that are coming in now, as they were taxed under the act of 1909. But you prefer to tax the people of the United States. The man who borrows must pay a tax upon the note he gives. You tax telephone and telegraph messages. You tax everybody in the United States rather than tax the foreigner for the privilege of selling in this market. [Applause on the Republican side.] You are proposing to plaster the people of the United States all over with stamp taxes.

I promised many men in my district, and some of them Democrats, that I would vote at the earliest opportunity to get rid of these stamp taxes, and venture that more than the two Democrats who have admitted it publicly in Washington made the same promise to their constituents.

What are you Democrats going to do to-day? Vote to continue these stamp taxes, contrary to the expectations of your constituents, omitting the opportunity of imposing taxes on foreign producers who are selling in the American market to-day? Goods were sold to the amount of \$56,000,000 more in eight months of 1915 than in a corresponding eight months' period in 1913 under the Payne law. Your revenues have not fallen off because of a falling off of importations, but because of your reduction in the tax imposed upon foreigners for the privilege of selling in this country. [Applause on the Republican side.] But you are just beginning to impose special taxes. If you raise all the money asked to be appropriated by the President in his annual address a few days ago, there will not be room on the American people for stamp taxes. They will be so

thoroughly plastered over that you will have to put one stamp on top of another. You backed up on putting sugar on the free list. Why do you not back up on wool? Why do you not back up on corn, on wheat, on cattle, horses, hogs? Why do you not back up on a dozen other things that are produced by the American people? Why do you not back up on hay, on eggs, on butter, on cheese? You can raise revenue in abundance if you will without imposing taxes on industry, taxes on the people who have to borrow money, taxes on the people every time they turn around. This is not a war tax, because our country is not at war. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SHERLEY). The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I think we are all agreed, so long as we have extravagant appropriations made by a Democratic Congress, that we shall need to raise additional revenue over that now provided for by law. We differ as to the means of raising the revenue. The Democrats are in a majority in the House and in the Senate, and have the Presidency. They believe in raising revenue by applying internal taxes against the people rather than in imposing additional duties upon imports from abroad, which additional duties might in some way give protection to American industries. They have the right to their belief. They have the power to enact it into law.

They passed the present law, which expires on the 31st of this month, somewhat in haste, obtaining votes on the Democratic side of the House by the plea that it was only for a short time, and that while it might contain inconsistencies, while it might contain oppressive features, they would not last long; and having obtained votes on that side of the House by that method, what is now proposed? Well, there is more than one way of skinning a cat. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Instead of coming into the House and proposing to extend even this bad law until it could be revised, they propose to extend it over the next presidential election, and then, if they should by accident be successful, they would make it permanent. If we should win they would be glad to leave a deficit in the Treasury.

Why do you not revise the law? Gentlemen on that side of the House have told constituent after constituent that they never would vote to retain certain unjust features in that law. It is oppressive, unfairly oppressive, upon certain industries of the country. It has ruined more than one manufacturer in the country. It is unfair in many of its provisions, and you would not dare as a new proposition to reenact it as it stands. But, unwilling to be courageous, you propose to do that indirectly which you are not willing to do directly. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I leave it to you to answer to your constituents. There is a large number of people in the United States unjustly and unfairly oppressed by many of the provisions of this act who will remember what you do. The original act did not take effect until after the congressional elections of 1914. You extend this for one year. It will be the last time for many years when you will have any power whatever over any revenue proposition. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You have the responsibility, and those of you who have promised your constituents never to vote for the oppressive features of this law can answer to your constituents. We will call it to their attention. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, in the good old days—in the good old Republican days—Uncle Sam, proud, dignified, prosperous, sat in the place of customs and from the goods and wares offered there in competition with the labor and industry of our country collected goodly sums without burden to our people, which met abundantly the public needs. But to-day Uncle Sam, worried, abashed, apologetic, stands hat in hand, begging pennies at the telephone booths [laughter on the Republican side], levying tribute on little children and sweet girl graduates in the tax on gum. [Laughter.]

Even the chastened joy with which we pay our debts by giving a new note is chilled and dampened by the shadow of the clutching fingers of the Treasury taking its toll of our hard-earned promises to pay. [Laughter.] Whether we buy or sell or borrow, the Democratic administration stands at our shoulders, a beggar of picaresques, while sleek, fat, well-fed publicans in the

form of Democratic tax gatherers take a large toll from the dimes and pennies wrung from a burdened people ere they fling the limited remainder into the yawning vaults of an empty Treasury. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] called on you to perform what he was pleased to call a patriotic and unpopular duty. If he will move to strike out the word "patriotic," I will guarantee him a unanimous agreement to his proposition swelling from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause on the Republican side.]

If this legislation were the only means for the rehabilitation of a bankrupt Treasury, we would join you in passing it; but you all know it is not. You all know that instead of thus burdening our people and leaving the foreigner to bring here his wares untaxed while our factories and mills remain idle, all the funds necessary could be obtained by a slight increase of even a few tariff schedules. Your Treasury deficit is not due to decreased imports, but to reduced duties on the goods we do import. A reasonable duty on wool and the old duty on sugar would alone, on the basis of our imports under the Underwood bill, have brought more into the Treasury than all the receipts from the war-revenue tax.

What we should do is to protect our labor and tax the foreign importer rather than burden labor with taxes and give the foreigner our market untaxed.

If our Democratic friends learned anything by experience or heeded the rising tide of popular dissatisfaction this tax, as unnecessary as it is unpopular, would give way to a measure providing for revenue and protection at the customhouses. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, if I am correct, I have three minutes remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has three minutes remaining.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that my friend from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] should speak so unkindly to me. He said that my statements were saturated with unkindness and ignorance. When I speak truthfully but unkindly to my wife, that is exactly the way she answers me. [Laughter.] However, later on she comes back and apologizes, just as this gentleman will do.

I want to say to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] and the gentlemen on that side of the House that so far as the measure that is being discussed here to-day, the interest in this bill and other matters pertaining to the tariff are concerned, which the President says will be the only thing we will have to talk about, we will meet you in this Congress, on the floor of this House, and on the platform throughout the country in the coming campaign, and you will fly before us as grasshoppers will squirm and fly before a road roller. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I know what I am talking about when I say that if the manner of bookkeeping practiced in the Treasury statement were to be practiced by a national bank in this country, to show a net balance of money in the bank, a portion of which is there to take care of drafts issued prior to that date, the bank examiner would put every man connected with that kind of bookkeeping in that bank in jail. That is the statement I made, and I have nothing to retract in it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, in doing my duty to my district and to the country I shall record my vote against this measure. [Applause on the Republican side.]

[Mr. KITCHIN rose and was recognized for one hour, amid applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not surprised and I am sure no intelligent man is surprised to see the Republicans in the House to a man oppose this measure. Every dollar collected from the people under this act goes directly from the people into the Federal Treasury and not a dollar goes into the pockets of any favorite of the Republican Party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In the last 14 years since I have been a member of this House it has been my observation that nothing makes a Republican so mad as when an honest dollar collected from the people goes, where it properly belongs, into the Treasury for the benefit of the Government and of all the people, and nothing makes a Republican so happy as when a dollar collected from the people through a protective tariff goes, not into the Treasury, where it honestly belongs, but into the pockets of the tariff-fattened favorites of the Republican Party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Of course they are against this bill. My friend from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] says that if any national banker kept his books as the Secretary of the Treasury keeps his as to the financial condition of the Treasury he would be put into the penitentiary. What is the offense of the Secretary of the Treasury? It is that he puts down every

single item of receipts and disbursements, so that every man, woman, and child in this broad land can understand it. In other words, he puts down the truth with candor and clearness, and they want to penalize the Secretary of the Treasury for his candor and his truth. I want to say to my distinguished friend that if it was a penitentiary offense to make—I will not say a deliberately false statement—an absolutely false statement on this floor in regard to the Democratic tariff and the so-called Democratic extravagance not a Republican who has spoken here to-day could be kept out of the penitentiary, if properly prosecuted. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

I am sorry that the Republicans are so sensitive as to take offense at the words of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. Of course he said you are not patriots. Now, between us, whoever said you were patriots except yourselves? [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I think you are patriots from your standpoint. Patriotism is love for and loyalty to one's country. The real difference between you and the gentleman from Tennessee is the meaning of "country." You think just a few little manufacturers in New England and Pennsylvania constitute the whole country, while the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] thinks that the whole United States, with its hundred million people, constitute the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.] You are loyal and loving and devoted and submissive to that which you think is the country, and so is the gentleman from Tennessee loyal and devoted to what he believes to be the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

It has been charged in this debate by several Members on that side, and they were but repeating the charges made daily for the last two years by the Republican press throughout the country, that the present administration and the last Democratic Congress were recklessly extravagant; that the Underwood Act was a failure as a revenue producer; that it, together with Democratic extravagance, had caused large deficits in the Treasury; that it had greatly reduced the amount of the general surplus fund; that it had drained the Treasury of its gold. I here and now challenge the truth of every one of these charges and propose to show their absolute falsity in every particular. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not pretend to say that the Republicans deliberately make misstatements and misrepresentations on the floor of the House in respect to Democratic legislation, the Democratic tariff, and the so-called Democratic extravagance. But I do say this, that if they are not deliberate and willful you are the most ignorant set of men that ever got together in this world. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Let me here give you a little illustration of that ignorance. There is not a better or more patriotic or more faithful Representative in this House than my friend from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], and in his charges against us he is perfectly sincere as he is perfectly ignorant. In his speech a few moments ago he denounced the stamp tax on the poor man's mortgage, which he declared the Democrats put on in the emergency act. He read a petition from his constituents protesting indignantly against the continuation of such a stamp tax on mortgages. The truth is, my friend, that the emergency act expressly exempts mortgages from the stamp tax, and so there is no stamp tax on mortgages. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let me read to you the act:

Provided, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument given to secure a debt, etc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. For a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I desire information only. Is a tax placed on notes that accompany mortgages?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; on notes that accompany mortgages and on those that do not accompany mortgages.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Oh, well, what is the difference? Your tariff act and your stamp act have placed great burdens on the far Northwest. We have had collapses of business, many failures, and we are trying to bring the business back, but we find ourselves confronted with a promise of more so-called war taxes. [Applause on the Republican side.] Our people out there are not deceived, and will stand it only until they can make a change.

Mr. KITCHIN. And you can not bring business back because of the stamp tax on mortgages which does not exist. I want my friend from Washington to tell his petitioners that there is no tax on mortgages. I want him to let them know another truth. Let them know that the Republican act of 1898 taxed notes and taxed mortgages, while the Democratic act exempts mortgages. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. But we repealed it. [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; after nearly three years.

Mr. KREIDER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; for a question; but make it short and easy, because I have but an hour.

Mr. KREIDER. The tax on notes is 2 cents for every \$100, is it not?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; we followed the old Republican stamp act in respect to notes.

Mr. KREIDER. What is the tax on a \$500 debt secured by mortgage?

Mr. KITCHIN. Ten cents on the note, whether secured by mortgage or not; but nothing on the mortgage. Having answered the gentleman's question, I wish to proceed.

Gentlemen have charged Wilson's administration and the Democratic Congress with being extravagant. Four Republican speakers, including the leader of the minority, said that the reason that we have deficits in the Treasury is because of the reckless extravagance of the Democratic Party since it has been in power, and the new Republican Members loudly applauded every statement. The old Republican Members remained silent, because they knew how absolutely false it was; that there was not a word of truth in it. Let me make to you new Republican Members a little friendly suggestion, which may be of profit to you. If you are going to applaud every time you hear an untruth or a misrepresentation from an old-time Republican on this floor, you are going to wear out your hands or else you will have to get you some hand pads. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. MANN. We expect to wear out our hands on this side of the House with applause because here is where the enthusiasm is. There is not much enthusiasm over there.

Mr. KITCHIN. What I want you to do is to say something that will make these old Republicans applaud and bruise up their hands a little and not impose all the burden on the new Members. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. This side of the House has never acquired the habit of relying upon untruths to gain applause. That pertains to the other side.

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to show that there is not one word of truth in the charge of Democratic extravagance. I do not believe that a Republican would get up in the House and willfully and knowingly make a false statement. While you gentlemen state on this floor many palpable untruths, I do not attribute it so much to design as I do to the force of habit on your part. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, as to the charge of extravagance. The fact is that, exclusive of the Post Office appropriation—and this is always excluded, because, when we appropriate for the Post Office Department, it comes back in post-office receipts—the Wilson administration and Democratic Congress appropriated for its first year \$17,258,000 less than the last year of the Taft administration and for the last year—this fiscal year—over \$10,000,000 less.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. Who had control of the House the last year of the Taft administration?

Mr. KITCHIN. We had control of the House, we have control of it now, and we will have control of it in the next Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I ask you who had the majority in and control of the Senate? Who had control of the White House? If the Democrats of the House passed a dollar of appropriation that was not right, or not in the interest of the Government and the people, why did not the Republican majority in the Senate defeat it? Who was in the White House? If there was a single dollar of needless appropriation, if there was a wrongful or extravagant dollar in any appropriation passed by the Democratic House, why did not your Republican President, Mr. Taft, veto the bill? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. KITCHIN. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman, or any other, if my time can be extended.

Mr. SLOAN. Yes. This is just one question.

Mr. KITCHIN. All right, just one.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. The gentleman from North Carolina said that I made misstatements about the Democratic Party in this House. I may be wrong; and, if so, I want to be corrected.

Mr. KITCHIN. I am correcting you now. [Laughter.]

Mr. SLOAN. The authority that I have is the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson]. Does the gentleman question that authority?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes. [Laughter.] I want to say here that Republicans have never been able to sustain themselves respectably in any way except by quoting Democrats as authority. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. KITCHIN. Let me say this before I yield: Now, gentlemen, you know that I do not object to any Republican or Democrat interrupting me at any time, but I have some important things to say that will, I hope, enlighten the Republicans here, especially the new ones, and unless you are going to extend my time I shall have to ask you all to wait until I get through, and then I will be pleased to answer any question anyone may ask.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman has an hour and I had only 10 minutes.

Mr. KITCHIN. And nobody interrupted the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But the gentleman from North Carolina has referred to some of us by name, incorrectly under the rules.

Mr. KITCHIN. Well, it is almost unparliamentary to refer to the gentleman by name in this House. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] If you have a real good and wise question, it will keep. Now, I will ask the gentleman to take his seat, and when I get through and if he will consent to an extension of time, I will answer every question that he or anyone will ask.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman does not want to have the record quoted?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Very well.

Mr. KITCHIN. I will yield when I get through. Let me return to this alleged Democratic extravagance, the appropriations for which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET] reminds us were made in a Democratic House. It is true that the Democrats had control of the House. It is equally true that the Republicans had control of the Senate and a Republican President was in the White House. Before proceeding further I wish to remind the House and the country that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET], the minority ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, who now complains of Democratic extravagance, voted for every dollar of the \$1,109,000,000 that that Democratic House appropriated. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Oh, I deny that statement.

Mr. KITCHIN. How can the gentleman deny it when his record shows it?

Mr. GILLETT. But my record will not show it.

Mr. KITCHIN. Very well; let us see. The gentleman was on the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. And of course if there was anything wrong on that committee he would know about it. He is the ranking member on the committee. He had six Republicans with him, did he not?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, gentlemen, in all fairness, he sat there for months and months—

Mr. GILLETT. And 14 Democrats—

Mr. KITCHIN. Helping to frame those bills, and he knew every item in every one of the bills. Members of the House not on the committee have not time to look into all the details of the bills. Now, my friend, if there was a single dollar in those appropriations that ought not to have been expended why did you not file a minority report and come in on this floor and warn the House and the country against it? [Applause on the Democratic side.] But the gentleman did not. He came in and voted for every one of the bills that came from his committee, and if he shows me a single vote on record where he or any other Republican on the Appropriations Committee voted against a single item, then I will vote against this resolution. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. If the gentleman will consult the RECORD he will find a great many arguments which I made against the appropriations.

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, arguments! [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] Arguments! Why, gentlemen, I have heard Republicans argue against this and that, and then go and vote right squarely against their arguments. [Applause on the

Democratic side.] No doubt you did, but I do not recall it, because your arguments will go back to your people for political purposes; but what I am talking about is the vote—your vote.

Mr. GILLET. I have always voted the way I have argued.

Mr. KITCHIN. Then the gentleman did not argue against these bills, because I have looked up the votes of every one of you. There is another thing I desire to ask the gentleman. Did he file a minority report against a single item in the bills?

Mr. GILLET. I do not remember.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman does not remember. I do—I know. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] And he did not. Why, gentlemen, I know more about Republicans—these old Members—than they do themselves, and I am going to teach you young Members something before I get through. [Laughter.] We have other committees that make appropriations. On every committee in this House there are Republican Members. There were seven Republican Members in the last Congress on every committee that made appropriations, and if there was a dishonest, needless, extravagant dollar in any one of the bills reported to the House, it was their duty as Representatives, it was their duty as honest men, to come into this House and file a minority report against it and call attention of the House and country to it; but not a minority report by a Republican against a single dollar recommended by any appropriation committee.

Instead of being more extravagant, we were \$17,258,000 more economical than the Republicans were. But if we were extravagant, you Republicans are estopped from protest or complaint because you approved and voted for such extravagance. Your charge that we appropriated more money under Wilson than you did under Taft, if true, coupled with the fact that you voted for the appropriation under Wilson, is a splendid tribute you pay to the patriotism and integrity and wisdom of Woodrow Wilson and his administration. If more money was appropriated, it was needed when Taft was President as well as when Wilson was President. Did you withhold it from Taft because you did not have the confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the Taft administration? And did you grant it to Wilson because you had such confidence in the patriotism and integrity of his administration that you knew that every dollar put into its hands would be expended for the Government's needs and the public good? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, as to the repeated assertion by Republicans that the Underwood Act is a failure as a revenue producer—why, Uncle Joe, I apologize; it is unparliamentary, but I wish to say that these gentlemen over here on the Republican side have gotten so keen and shrewd that they even fool you about this revenue business and got you to talking about the Underwood Act being a failure. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

To the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], the ranking Republican Member on our committee; the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN]; the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]; and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH]; and other Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, all of whom have declared that the Underwood Act was a failure as a revenue producer, I am going to lay down this proposition, and I will give you and all other Republicans from now until Congress adjourns to refute it.

Instead of the Underwood Act being a revenue-producing failure, the fact is, that from the time it went upon the statute books, October 3, 1913, to August 1, 1914, the date of the breaking out of the European war, the Underwood Act produced \$10,889,000 more than the Payne Act for the same months in the preceding year did. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. It is not so.

Mr. KITCHIN. It is not so from a Republican standpoint, but I am talking from the standpoint of truth and facts. [Loud laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] In the last four years every answer a Republican has been able to make against a sound argument and a plain fact is, "Tain't so." [Laughter on the Democratic side.] All right. Let us see if it is not so. The Underwood bill became a law on October 3, 1913. I repeat, from October 3, 1913, to August 1, 1914, the day the European war began, the Underwood Act produced \$10,889,000 more than the Payne Act for the identical months of the preceding year—its last year.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. MANN. Are those import duties?

Mr. KITCHIN. Import duties and income tax. [Laughter and cries of "Oh!" on the Republican side.]

Mr. MANN. How candid my friend was to the House! [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. I said the Underwood Act—not the tariff provision of it, but the whole act, and compared it with the Payne Act, not the tariff provision of it, but the whole act. The Payne Act was not all an import act, was it? You recognized, and it was so stated on the floor by Mr. Payne during the pendency of the Payne bill, that to make up the deficit in customs receipts it was necessary for you to put a corporation tax into that bill, and you did it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] So the Payne Act was not all an import tariff act. It included the corporation tax. This was as much a part of the act as the tariff provision. We declared expressly on this floor during the pendency of the Underwood bill that what we lacked in custom receipts we would make up with the income tax, which is as much a part of the act as the tariff provision of it. We knew, as you know, that the late Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, a loyal, staunch Republican, was right when he said that under the standpat Republican protective tariff for every dollar that went into the Treasury \$5 went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers and monopolists. We resolved that that outrage on the American people and that robbery of them should not be tolerated, and we largely reduced the tariff tax. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We put into the act an income tax which raised \$80,000,000 and every dollar of that went directly into the Treasury for the benefit of the people. To collect that amount under a Republican protective tariff—the Payne Act—the people would have to pay \$480,000,000—\$80,000,000 to the Treasury and \$400,000,000 to the protected interests. I will now give the revenue figures. From October 3, 1913, to August 1, 1914, we collected under the Underwood Act \$306,776,000, while for the same identical month under the Payne Act, the year before—its last year—we collected only \$295,887,000, making a difference in favor of the Underwood Act over the Payne Act, as stated before, of \$10,889,000.

But it may be said—and I think so claimed in the minority report on this bill at the last session—that this is not a fair comparison, for the reason that wool did not go to the free list until December 1 and that woolen goods did not go to a lower rate until January 1, and that, therefore, in those figures I take a part of the revenue under the Payne-Aldrich Act.

Well, let us take the period when the Underwood Act was in full operation. It was in full and unhampered operation from January 1, 1914, to the breaking out of the war in Europe—that is, to August 1, 1914—except as to the little matter of \$2,000,000 from sugar, to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] is about to allude, as to which the act did not go into effect until March 1, 1914. How did it stand in comparison with the Payne Act, with the corporation tax in it, for the same seven months of the previous year?

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FORDNEY. For five months during that time, for the first time in 40 years, our imports exceeded our exports. That was in 1914, in April, May, June, and July. Our imports exceeded our exports for those months. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. KITCHIN. All right; young Members, be careful about applauding that, because he has put himself right into a hole, and will drag you in before you know it. [Laughter.] The gentleman says that for the months of April, May, June, and July, four months, during the first year's operation of the Underwood Act, our imports exceeded our exports. This is true. But he does not tell you, which is equally true, that for the two months of February and March in the first year's operation of the Payne Act the imports exceeded the exports by over \$24,000,000; that the excess of imports over exports for only two months under the Payne Act was over \$4,000,000 more than the excess of imports over exports for the four months of April, May, June, and July under the Underwood Act. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Gentlemen, it is a natural thing for the young Members to applaud a statement like that made by the gentleman from Michigan; but I suggest to you to save your hands until you get the whole truth. [Laughter.] To be more exact, from April, May, June, and July, the four months to which the gentleman refers in the first year of the Underwood Act, there was a balance of trade against us of \$20,500,000, while in the two months, February and March, of the first year of the Payne Act, there was a balance of trade against us of \$24,901,000; and yet he has the audacity to interrupt a gentleman about such a little thing as that when he is trying to enlighten the House, [Laughter.]

All right. Let us return to a comparison of the revenue-producing virtues of the Payne and Underwood Acts. From January 1 to August 1, 1914, the seven months in which the Underwood Act had its full, free operation, unhindered by the European war, it produced revenue to the amount of \$233,954,641, while the Payne Act for the same seven months of the preceding year produced only \$215,756,042. The Underwood Act, therefore, produced for the seven months, from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the beginning of the European war, \$18,198,599 more revenue than the Payne Act did for the same seven months the year previous. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] Did you catch those figures, Brother Fordney? [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman hereafter will comply with the rules of the House. He is one of the oldest Members of the House and the leader of the majority side of the House, so that at least by his example the young Member will not be led astray. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Mr. MANN. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman. I hope the gentleman will observe the rules.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from North Carolina is constantly referring to Members, out of order, by name; constantly doing it. I did not desire to do anything more than to make a friendly suggestion. If the gentlemen on that side of the House do not know how to be courteous, it would be unfortunate. Except to make a friendly suggestion I would not have mentioned it.

Mr. KITCHIN. I will be courteous. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. It will set to new Members a bad example.

Mr. KITCHIN. I assure the gentleman I would not set a bad example.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will admonish gentlemen that gentlemen must be addressed in the third person. The Chair also wishes to suggest to gentlemen of the committee that it is a breach of order for gentlemen to sit in their seats and interrupt the Member who has the floor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, indulge me in just a little apology. If I had thought about it, I would not have violated any rule in that respect. I may have done so, but I was not conscious of it. But I do not see why it should be out of order to address the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Fordney] as "Brother Fordney." [Laughter.] But maybe it is. Another thing, I just felt so sorry for these gentlemen who had made such rash misstatements, and, getting caught, looked so humiliated and penitent, that I naturally addressed them in the affectionate term of "brother" without thinking. [Laughter and applause.]

I wish to impress upon the House some further facts with respect to the revenue during the operation of the Underwood Act before the commencement of the European war. From October 1, 1913, to August 1, 1914, we raised from all sources, including the Underwood Act and internal revenue, \$20,743,893 more than was raised for same period the preceding year from the Payne Act and all other sources. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

From January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, when the Underwood Act was in full operation, we raised from all sources \$27,240,127 more than was raised for the same months the preceding year by the Payne Act and all other revenue sources. [Applause on the Democratic side.] That is not all. Comparing same months from October 1 to August 1 of Underwood Act and other sources of revenue with Payne Act and other revenues for 1912, the excess of the Underwood Act period over the Payne Act period is over \$40,000,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

In face of these facts I want to ask you seriously this question: Would it be honest or fair or right for any of you Republicans to ever again get up on the floor of this House or elsewhere and talk about the Underwood Act being a failure as a revenue producer? Do not do it any more, gentlemen. You know better now. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

If I can proceed without interruption for a few minutes, I propose to refute the oft-repeated charges by Republicans on this floor and elsewhere that the Underwood Act had caused large deficits in the Treasury. I at once remind the House and the country that August 1, 1914—the date of the outbreak of the European war—under Woodrow Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act, was the first August 1 in five years when the books of the Treasury Department showed an actual surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Every single August 1 in the four years of Taft's administration and the Payne Act showed a

deficit. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] Gentlemen, let us see about these deficits. Just take a pencil, you gentlemen of the minority, and make a note of the truth about deficits! Let us take conditions on August 1. I do not arbitrarily fix that date. The European war fixes that date. Up to August 1, 1914, the Wilson administration and Underwood Act was unhampered by war. Now note: On August 1, 1913, the last year of the Payne Act, there was a deficit of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts of \$9,563,000. That is one year. On August 1, 1912, there was a deficit of \$292,000. That is two years. On August 1, 1911, there was a deficit of \$15,524,000. That is three years. Now here comes the first year of the Payne Act, the year with which we can more properly compare ours: On August 1, 1910, the deficit was \$10,055,000. On the first August 1 after Taft was inaugurated as President the deficit amounted to \$14,000,000.

But on the first August 1—1914—after the Underwood Tariff Act had been in force 10 months, under Woodrow Wilson as President, for the first time in five years the deficit was turned into a surplus, and that surplus was \$1,500,000. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Let me also remind the House and the country that, excluding the Civil War period, the three largest deficits in the history of this Government before the outbreak of the European war occurred when Republican tariff bills were on the statute books. Under the McKinley Act, at the close of the fiscal year of 1894, there was a deficit of \$69,000,000. In 1899, under the Dingley Act, there was a deficit of \$89,000,000; and in 1909, again under the Dingley Act, and Taft as President, there was a deficit of \$58,000,000. There never had been another time, except during the Civil War—not even during Taft's administration—until the European war, when a fiscal-year deficit ever reached any of those figures.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. I should like to have the gentleman inform us of the expenditures for the Panama Canal during those years.

Mr. KITCHIN. All right; and I will take 1911 and 1912. The Republican administration issued \$50,000,000 of bonds to help swell the surplus fund and prevent deficits. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I want to answer your question.

Mr. LENROOT. That is what I want.

Mr. KITCHIN. In 1911 Taft issued \$33,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, and put that amount into the general surplus. Again in 1912 he issued \$18,000,000 more of canal bonds, and put that into the general surplus.

Mr. Fordney. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. Fordney. Is it not a fact that over \$300,000,000 had been spent by the Treasury for the Panama Canal and only \$134,000,000 obtained by the sale of bonds, and is it not fair for the gentleman from North Carolina to state that?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; it would not be fair, because it would not be so, for the Taft administration never spent \$300,000,000 on the canal, and you have got the figures wrong. Please sit down one minute. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The Republicans saw that they were going to get into a hole in 1911, and they sold \$33,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds to put that money back in the general surplus fund to swell it, and in 1912, when their campaign was coming on, they issued \$18,000,000 of bonds to add to the general surplus fund. But we Democrats have spent more than \$40,000,000 on the Panama Canal out of current funds, and we have not issued a bond to help out the general surplus fund. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

At this point I will answer, once for all, the Republican persistent charge that Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act had caused the general surplus fund to dwindle away or to be largely reduced.

I make bold this statement, and I challenge you to dispute it. Exclusive of the proceeds of Panama Canal bonds, on the 1st day of August, 1914, after the Underwood bill had had seven months of untrammelled operation, we had a larger surplus fund on hand in the Federal Treasury by over \$15,000,000 than you had on the 1st day of August in any year of the four years of Taft's administration. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] When the Underwood bill passed on October 3, 1913, up to which time all the revenues had been collected under Republican statutes and all money expended under Republican appropriation acts, we found in the Treasury only \$123,000,000 of the general surplus fund, but under the operations of Woodrow Wilson's administration and the Underwood Tariff Act we in-

creased that surplus until on August 1, 1914, on the breaking out of the European war, we had the magnificent surplus of \$158,384,000, the highest figure that it had reached on any 1st day of August in any of the four preceding Republican years. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] I want these Republican gentlemen who are continually denouncing—without a shadow of fact on which to base such denunciation—the administration and the Underwood Act for destroying or reducing the general surplus fund to take a pencil and note these facts:

On August 1, 1913, there was a surplus of \$131,454,000.

On August 1, 1912, less canal bonds, there was a surplus of \$138,485,000.

On August 1, 1911, less canal bonds, there was \$135,054,000.

In 1910, the first year of the Payne-Aldrich Act, the surplus was only \$91,999,000.

But on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and Underwood Tariff Act, the surplus reached the amount of \$158,384,000, or \$66,000,000 more than under the first year of your blessed Payne Act [applause on the Democratic side], and \$20,000,000 more than the best year of the Payne Act and Taft administration. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Do you get that? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Just a little while.

Mr. FORDNEY. Just to correct a statement.

Mr. KITCHIN. I will yield to any Republican to correct any statement made by a Democrat, if he can, because it would be such an unusual thing—almost a phenomenon. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. A Democratic document shows that the total expenditures to December 14, 1915, on the Panama Canal, some of them under this administration, were \$375,200,000 and the receipts from the sale of bonds were \$134,631,000, so, therefore, I was right in my question a minute ago.

Mr. KITCHIN. I was right in my statement that every dollar received for a canal bond was received under a Republican administration. Wilson's administration never issued any canal bonds to recoup the amount paid out for construction of the canal.

Mr. FORDNEY. I do not deny that. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But there has been but a small amount of money expended under Democratic administration in proportion to the amount that was expended under the Republican administration for the construction of the Panama Canal.

Mr. KITCHIN. I understood the gentleman to say that the Republican or Taft administration, as we were discussing the surplus under Taft's administration, had expended over \$300,000,000 for Panama Canal construction.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman permit me to correct him. I said that over \$300,000,000 had been spent in the construction of the Panama Canal, and that only \$134,000,000 of that money had been obtained by the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman is right; but I did not so understand him in his first statement. I thought he referred to the amount paid out by the Taft administration as we were discussing that administration.

Mr. FORDNEY. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but that is not what he said at all.

Mr. KITCHIN. Republicans charge that the Underwood Act drained the Treasury of gold. Let us now ascertain the truth about this.

On August 1, 1910, a year after the Payne Act had passed, the gold surplus (over the \$150,000,000 legal reserve) in the Treasury was \$78,421,000.

On August 1, 1911, another year of the Payne Act, the gold surplus was \$112,780,000.

On August 1, 1912, another year of the Payne Act, it was \$118,747,000.

But on August 1, 1914, under Woodrow Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act, the gold surplus was more than \$130,000,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In other words, instead of causing the Treasury to lose gold, Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act in its first year up to August 1 put \$52,000,000 more gold into the Federal Treasury for the people of the United States than was there at the same time the first year of the Payne Act and \$18,000,000 more than was there on August 1 of the best year of the Taft administration. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. As I understand it, the gentleman regards the Underwood tariff law as a complete success as a revenue raiser.

Mr. KITCHIN. I do not regard it so—I know it is.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then, why was it necessary to impose an income tax and a war-revenue tax?

Mr. KITCHIN. Why was it necessary for the Republican Party to enact a corporation tax? I will tell you why it was necessary to impose an income tax. It was because we felt and believed, with the late Senator Dolliver, that when you raise revenue by a protective tariff, your method, for every dollar that goes into the Federal Treasury five go into the pockets of the protected interests in and out of your State; but when revenue is raised by an income tax, every dollar collected goes to the Treasury and not a dollar to the special interests. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

In other words, if you raised \$80,000,000—as we did by the income tax—by the gentleman's plan we would have to tax the people \$400,000,000 more, not for the Treasury but for the tariff barons. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A war or emergency revenue measure such as is now pending was enacted because the European war stopped a large portion of dutiable importations, and we had to raise enough to make it good. But, gentlemen, I do not hesitate to assert—and the assertion is susceptible of the plainest proof—that there would be larger deficits in the Treasury if the Payne Act had been in operation during the European war instead of the Underwood Act. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Was it the European war? Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] please to get the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] to take his seat and not interrupt me until I get through. [Laughter.] Then I will answer any questions, if I have time.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I ask if the gentleman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania after addressing the Chair must not address further remarks to the gentleman from North Carolina until the gentleman from North Carolina has indicated that he is willing to yield, and all Members of the House must observe the rules.

Mr. KITCHIN. I am willing to, but I have not the time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, when he addresses the Chair—

Mr. KITCHIN. I do decline to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina will suspend. The gentleman from Illinois rises to a question of order.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, when he addresses the Chair, if he desires to know whether some gentleman will yield, must make the inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair make this statement: All Members of the House can readily see that when a gentleman addresses the Chair for the purpose of asking whether a Member occupying the floor will yield, it would be a gross discourtesy for the Chair to attempt to interrupt the gentleman occupying the floor in the middle of a sentence; and gentlemen should not persist in repeated attempts to interrupt a gentleman while he is endeavoring to speak. The rules are easy to observe, and the Chair will insist that no gentleman shall persistently address the Chair when it is very apparent that the gentleman occupying the floor does not desire to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. KITCHIN. I hope this will not be taken out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it will not.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania addressed the Chair and asked if the gentleman from North Carolina would yield. The gentleman from North Carolina has yielded on a number of occasions, and I think he has been very lenient; but that inquiry—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the Chair inquired of the gentleman from North Carolina if he would yield, and the Chair was inclined to think, from the gentleman's actions, that perhaps he was preparing to yield; but the gentleman did nothing that would indicate that he had yielded. The Chair can not attempt to regulate two gentlemen addressing the House at the same time. Members must realize—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have asked several times—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend. He will not even permit the Chair to speak. Gentlemen must realize

that unless the gentleman occupying the floor will yield that they must, under an observance of the rules, refrain from indulging in audible comment during the remarks of the gentleman who is entitled to speak.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Parliamentary inquiries are not in order while a gentleman has the floor. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield? The Chair hopes that when the question is answered the gentleman from North Carolina will indicate in some emphatic manner what he proposes to do.

Mr. KITCHIN. I decline to yield, with this explanation and apology. I have only a few minutes more to speak. I yielded to the gentleman three times. I yielded once and he asked a question and I answered it the best I could, though not to his satisfaction. I have something else I desire to say before I close. If I had the time, I would yield to everyone on that side, and the gentleman knows that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Without asking the gentleman a question, will he permit me to make a statement?

Mr. KITCHIN. Let me get through this point. Let me first show that if the Republican Payne Act were on the books instead of the Underwood Act we would have a much larger deficit and you would have had to raise many millions dollars more by some kind of taxation than we are going to raise under this law.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman refuses to yield, I understand?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; I do decline to yield, and I do it with many regrets and on account of lack of time. Now, I have shown you that in peace times, before the European war, when importations were unobstructed by war, the Underwood Act, with its income tax, raised \$18,000,000 more than the Payne Act, with its corporation tax. If in times of peace the Underwood Act produced more revenue than the Payne Act did, by what process of reason do you conclude that during this war it would produce less than the Payne Act would, which, in addition to the war, would be a further handicap to importations by its prohibitive tax on imports? It has been the opinion and the assertion of Republicans from time out of mind that if we lowered the tariff more importations would come into the country. In fact, when we passed the Underwood Act they made many and loud protests and predictions that a great flood of importations would rush in over the low tariff which would drown all American industries.

Their contention has always been that a low tariff induces increase of importations and that a high tariff, such as the Payne Act, obstructs and prevents large importations. Under the Underwood Act, imposing a low tariff, importations of dutiable goods have largely decreased since the war began; how could you expect more importations and a larger revenue during this almost world-wide war with importations further handicapped by a higher tariff, such as the Payne Act, enacted for the purpose of keeping them out? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

If the Payne Act had been on the statute books during this war, and the same amount of dutiable articles had come in as has been coming in under the lower Underwood Act, which is an impossible assumption from both a Democratic and Republican theory, and if the same articles which were transferred from the dutiable list over to the free list in the Underwood Act were being imported to-day in the same quantities as were imported under the Payne Act in 1913, which is another impossible assumption, the Payne Act would only have raised \$24,000,000 more than the Underwood Act. But if we compare the proportionate difference between importations under the Payne Act and the Underwood Act before the war, and the excess of revenue of the Underwood income tax over the Payne corporation tax and consider the natural and inevitable decrease of importations by reason of the higher tariff rates of the Payne Act, if it were now in operation, it would yield under present conditions at least \$25,000,000 less than the Underwood Act is now producing. There is not a thoughtful man, there is not a student of the revenue subject who, if he will make a thorough investigation, will not be forced to the conclusion that if the Payne Act had been in force during the war we would have to raise many million dollars more than we have to raise now, and that we would have many million dollars more of deficit in the Treasury than we have now.

Mr. Chairman, I have been interrupted so often I trust that the House will indulge me, in conclusion, in a brief recapitulation. Republicans charge:

First. That the Wilson administration and Democratic Congress have been extravagant in appropriations—more extravagant than the Taft administration. There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that exclusive of the Post Office appropriation bill, for which every Republican in the House voted, for the first year of the Wilson administration we appropriated \$17,258,000 less than the last year's appropriation acts of the Taft administration, and for the last year—the present fiscal year—we appropriated over \$10,000,000 less than the last year of Taft's administration.

Suppose we had been extravagant, Republicans are estopped from making the charge. Not a protest, not a minority report from a single Republican Member of a single appropriation committee against a single dollar appropriated. The Republicans in Senate and House voted for every one of the appropriation bills.

Second. That the Underwood Act has been a failure as a revenue producer.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that from October 3, 1913, date of passage of this act, to August 1, 1914, date of the outbreak of the European war, the Underwood Act produced \$10,889,070 more than the Payne Act did for the same months the preceding year.

And from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the period of its free and untrammelled operation, the Underwood Act produced \$18,198,599 more than the Payne Act did in the same months of the preceding year.

From January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, from the Underwood Act and other revenue sources there was collected \$27,240,127 more than from the Payne Act and other revenue sources for the same months the preceding year.

The figures of record as to revenue collected are:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| From Oct. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1914 (Underwood Act)..... | \$308,776,456 |
| From Oct. 1, 1912, to Aug. 1, 1913 (Payne Act)..... | 295,887,386 |
| Excess of Underwood Act..... | 10,889,070 |
| From Jan. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1914 (Underwood Act)..... | 233,954,641 |
| From Jan. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1913 (Payne Act)..... | 215,756,042 |
| Excess of Underwood Act..... | 18,198,599 |
| <i>Revenue from Underwood Act and all sources.</i> | |
| From Jan. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1914 (Underwood Act and all sources)..... | \$456,798,552 |
| From Jan. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1913 (Payne Act and all sources)..... | 429,558,425 |
| Excess of Underwood Act and all sources..... | 27,240,127 |

Comparing same months of the Underwood Act and all revenue sources with same months of Payne Act and all revenue sources for 1912 there is an excess of the Underwood Act and all sources over the Payne Act and all sources of over \$40,000,000.

Third. That Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act have caused deficits in the Treasury.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that until the beginning of the European war the Treasury was in a better and stronger condition than at any time under the Taft administration, and that on August 1 of every year under Taft there was a deficit, and that August 1 under Wilson's administration was the first August 1 in five years when there was an actual surplus.

On August 1, 1913, there was a deficit of \$9,563,165.

On August 1, 1912, there was a deficit of \$292,000.

On August 1, 1911, there was a deficit of \$15,534,935.

On August 1, 1910, there was a deficit of \$10,055,338.

On August 1, 1909, there was a deficit of \$14,005,564.

While on August 1, 1914 (at the beginning of the European war) under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act there was a surplus of \$1,484,685.

Let it be noted that on August 1, 1910, the first year of the Taft administration and the Payne Act, there was a deficit of over \$10,000,000, while the first year under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act there was a surplus of \$1,484,685.

Fourth. That the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act had largely reduced the general surplus fund.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act, the amount of the general surplus fund, exclusive of proceeds of canal bonds, was \$20,000,000 more than on any 1st day of August during Taft's entire term.

The figures of record are:

On August 1, 1913, the general balance was \$131,454,000.

On August 1, 1912, the general balance was \$138,485,000.

On August 1, 1911, the general balance was \$135,054,000.

On August 1, 1910, the general balance was \$91,999,000.

On August 1, 1909, the general balance was \$109,570,000.

But on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act, there was a balance of \$158,384,000, \$20,000,000 more than the best year of the Taft administration.

There was on the 1st day of the first August under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act an excess over the 1st day of the first August under the Taft administration and the Payne Act of \$66,385,000.

Fifth. That the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act drained the Treasury of its gold.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that on August 1, 1914, under Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act, the gold balances in the Treasury, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve redemption fund, was over \$10,000,000 more than on August 1 of any year of the Taft term.

The gold balances, according to the figures of record, in the Treasury, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 reserve for redemption of the United States notes, were:

On August 1, 1912, \$118,747,660.

On August 1, 1911, \$112,780,235.

On August 1, 1910, \$78,421,383.

While on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act, the gold balance was \$130,551,354.

It will be noted that while there was an excess of the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act over each of the Taft administration and the Payne Act years the excess of the first year of the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act over the first year of the Taft administration and the Payne Act was \$52,129,971.

Mr. Chairman, it will be conceded by all fair-minded men, Republicans and Democrats alike, that the just and proper way to judge and assess the value and virtue of the Underwood Act is to consider the effect of its operation from its passage on October 3, 1913, or at least from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the time of the outbreak of the European war, which disturbed and dislocated the revenue conditions of every Government as well as the business and financial conditions throughout the entire world.

Taking this period of its full and free operation, unhampered by war, as I have in my argument to-day, the Democrats assert with confidence that from every standpoint of the Government's interest and the people's good the Underwood Act is far superior to any tariff or revenue bill that the Republican Party has ever put upon the statute books. [Long-continued applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask unanimous consent to address the committee for 10 minutes on the subject under discussion?

Mr. MANN. May I ask for order, so that we may hear?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] asks unanimous consent to address the committee for 10 minutes on the subject under discussion. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, who makes the request?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON]. Is there objection to his request to address the committee for 10 minutes on the subject under discussion?

Mr. MANN. I will not object. I wanted to get plenty of time to talk on this side, and that is more than the time that we got.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I hope you will forgive my lack of modesty in attempting to address the House on an important subject of this kind during the first two weeks of my service in Congress. I intend to vote for the joint resolution [applause on the Democratic side], and I will do this notwithstanding that it contains a number of oppressive provisions which are burdensome to the people. This is an emergency act in the full sense of the word. We deal with an emergency which can not be controlled by the people of the United States. The peoples of Europe would have been glad to exchange their sorrows and afflictions for the burdens imposed by the emergency act. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I do not believe in the sincerity of the Republicans in opposing this measure. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I have not heard a new word from them or a new idea. It was perfectly sickening to listen to those worn-out repetitions of "tariff, tariff, tariff," just as if the whole field of human thought had been exhausted by the idea of the tariff; just as if the entire vocabulary of the human race had been limited to the word "tariff."

They said nothing instructive, nothing definite, nothing that would lead us to better things.

I wish you would realize that the entire system of taxation needs revision. It is not scientific. It does not face things as they are to-day. The Democratic and Republican parties are both at fault in that they fail to comprehend that new times require new methods.

At some future time, with the indulgence of the House, I will explain the position of the radical democracy, of the industrial democracy, of the advanced democracy, the social democracy of the world on the subject of taxation. I believe in an income and in an inheritance tax. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I would make it impossible for incompetent men and unfit men to inherit by the mere accident of birth the power of millions of dollars and the control over millions of people.

I believe in taxing land that is not actually occupied and that is not used. I believe in a tax on land held for speculative purposes.

I make this short talk more to explain my vote than for any other reason. I can do a great deal better than I am doing now. [Laughter.] And I promise the House at some future time to be a great deal better. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. The Clerk will read the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, of course the committee itself can not give general leave to print. I see a number of gentlemen rising to address the Chair. What is the disposition on that side of the House?

Mr. GARNER. I do not think there could be any objection to a general extension on this particular bill.

Mr. MANN. I hope gentlemen will defer their requests until we get into the House, and then if general leave is not granted they can make their individual requests.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745-764, inclusive), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 1, line 8, after the word "including," by striking out "December 31, 1916," and inserting in lieu thereof "the expiration of three months from and after December 31, 1915."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 161, noes 193.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 1, line 8, after the word "including," by striking out "December 31, 1916," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1916."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, this will give four months after Congress reconvenes to consider revenue legislation, and it is the intention, so we are informed, of the Democratic side of the House to consider revenue legislation prior to May 1, in any event, concerning other matters.

Gentlemen of the House can not fail to have noticed that during an entire hour's speech by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], the leader of his party in the House and the gentleman in charge of the bill to extend a tax measure, he never by inference referred to the propositions upon which the House will vote. Never a word was said about the tax law which it is proposed to extend; no defense of any of the items in it; a speech which met with approval and applause on the other side of the aisle, but which made some of us wonder if the character of the House had changed any for the worse on that side of the House since the last Congress.

Here is a proposition to let this House consider the items in the law and not to hide, as the gentlemen seek to. Not a discussion of the question has been had in the House. The people are entitled to have their items of taxes considered by the legislative body when it is proposed to put burdensome taxes upon them and to have the different questions involved in it as to taxation voted upon by Members of the House. There is no discussion and no thought of ever letting the House itself consider the items in this law, which every day Democratic Members will say are unjust and unfair, and then go home and tell their constituents that they had to vote with the Democratic Party because they had no opportunity for considering the items. I give you the chance. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed Mr. KITCHIN and Mr. MANN to act as tellers.

The committee divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 183, yeas 189.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 1, line 8, after the word "including," strike out "December 31, 1916," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the expiration of six months from and after December 31, 1915."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LENROOT rose.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin desires to address the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, we all upon this side of the House realize that it is utterly useless to offer any amendment to this bill with any idea of its being adopted. All that we can do is to make a record of our position upon it.

During the general debate the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] made a very eloquent plea for nonpartisanship in the consideration of this measure; and yet, Mr. Chairman, if it were not for the fact that Members on the Democratic side themselves first made this a partisan question, first took it into a secret Democratic caucus and tied the hands of every Democrat upon that side, with two exceptions; if it had not been for the fact that they have made it a partisan measure, it might have been possible to have adopted some of these amendments, and particularly the one now before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposes to continue this emergency tax law until June 30 next, which will be the end of the present fiscal year. Some argument can be made that that ought to be done, in view of the fact that the obligations for the present fiscal year have already been incurred and that revenue must be provided to meet these obligations. But, Mr. Chairman, I want to impress upon the new Members, upon that side especially, that by voting for this proposition extending this tax law until December 31 of next year they cut themselves off during this session of Congress from considering the revision or amendment of any item that is found in the present law, except as the Committee on Ways and Means may graciously give them the opportunity to consider them.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Certainly.

Mr. BORLAND. Would not a new revenue measure repeal this law at any time?

Mr. LENROOT. A new revenue measure can repeal the law, provided, and provided only, this same Committee on Ways and Means will give the House an opportunity to consider a new revenue measure. All of us on both sides of the House have had many letters from our constituents asking us and begging us to consider some of the unjust and inequitable items that are now found in this law. By this vote you will say that you do not choose to reconsider those items; and when you write to your constituents, as you have done, that you will give consideration to these things, remember that by the vote you cast here to-night you who vote for the measure deny to your constituents your right, representing them, to reconsider those items, except as the Committee on Ways and Means may graciously give you the opportunity to consider some of them, for under the rules of this House no amendment will be in order to any proposition that the Committee on Ways and Means may bring amending the present law, except upon the particular item that that committee itself selects and chooses shall be considered.

Again, Mr. Chairman, if the Republicans were in power to-day, the most that they would do would be to extend this law until June 30, because if they were in power, instead of extending it until December 31, they would seek to economize in the expenditures of this Government, so that instead of keeping up these very large expenditures, making these very large revenues necessary, they would make the expenditures accord with the income so far as possible, and if the European war necessitated expenditures beyond our income, we would meet that by the issuing of bonds, which would be paid and redeemed out of current revenues as soon as normal conditions returned and the Republicans could put into force a proper tariff law. This would be good business; it would be economy; but that is a question which our friends upon the other side have never given any consideration to, except in their platforms and upon the stump. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN), there were—ayes 167, yeas 182.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "until," strike out "and including December 31, 1916," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the expiration of the present session of Congress."

Mr. MANN. If this amendment should prevail, it would leave this law in effect until the end of the present session of Congress, whether that occurs next summer or next fall or possibly next winter. Of course if there is any intention whatever on the part of the Democratic side or of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to revise this tax law, there should be no objection to this amendment. If you intended to do anything with it before the next election, you would do it during the present session of Congress. There will be no other opportunity to change it until the Members of this House have been elected or defeated, and to some of them the latter word will apply, and they had better take warning.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. MANN. I ask for a division. I will not ask for tellers if I get a real square count.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 165, yeas 180.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report the joint resolution to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House joint resolution 59, extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the previous question on the joint resolution to its final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the joint resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to that committee to report the joint resolution back forthwith with the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MANN moves to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment: Page 1, line 8, after the word "including," strike out "December 31, 1916," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "April 30, 1916."

Mr. KITCHIN. I demand the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to recommit.

Mr. MANN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 197, nays 210, answered "present" 3, not voting 22, as follows:

YEAS—197.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Anderson | Foss | Lafean | Roberts, Nev. |
| Anthony | Frear | La Follette | Rodenberg |
| Bacharach | Freeman | Lehlbach | Rogers |
| Barchfeld | Fuller | Lenroot | Rowe |
| Beales | Gardner | Lindbergh | Rowland |
| Britt | Garland | Longworth | Russell, Ohio |
| Britten | Gillett | Loud | Schall |
| Browne, Wis. | Glynn | McArthur | Scott, Mich. |
| Browning | Good | McCracken | Sells |
| Buchanan, Ill. | Gould | McCulloch | Siegel |
| Butler | Graham | McFadden | Sinnott |
| Callaway | Gray, N. J. | McKenzie | Slemp |
| Campbell | Green, Iowa | McKinley | Sloan |
| Cannon | Greene, Mass. | McLaughlin | Smith, Idaho |
| Capstick | Greene, Vt. | Madden | Smith, Mich. |
| Carter, Mass. | Griest | Magee | Smith, Minn. |
| Cary | Guernsey | Mann | Snell |
| Chandler, N. Y. | Hadley | Mapes | Snyder |
| Charles | Hamilton, Mich. | Martin | Stafford |
| Chipperfield | Haskell | Matthews | Steenerson |
| Coleman | Haugen | Meeker | Stephens, Cal. |
| Cooper, Ohio | Hawley | Miller, Del. | Sterling |
| Cooper, W. Va. | Hayes | Miller, Minn. | Stiness |
| Cocoy, Wis. | Heaton | Miller, Pa. | Sulloway |
| Copley | Helgesen | Mondell | Sutherland |
| Costello | Hernandez | Mooney | Sweet |
| Crago | Hill | Moore, Pa. | Swift |
| Cramton | Hilliard | Moores, Ind. | Temple |
| Curry | Hinds | Morgan, Okla. | Tilson |
| Dale, Vt. | Hollingsworth | Morin | Timberlake |
| Dallinger | Hopwood | Moss, W. Va. | Tinkham |
| Danforth | Howell | Mott | Towner |
| Darrow | Hull, Iowa | Mudd | Treadway |
| Davis, Minn. | Humphrey, Wash. | Nelson | Vare |
| Dempsey | Husted | Nichols, Mich. | Volstead |
| Denison | Hutchinson | Nolan | Walsh |
| Dillon | James | North | Ward |
| Dowell | Johnson, S. Dak. | Norton | Watson |
| Drukker | Johnson, Wash. | Oakey | Watson, Pa. |
| Dunn | Kahn | Paige, Mass. | Wheeler |
| Dyer | Kearns | Parker, N. J. | Williams, T. S. |
| Edmonds | Keating | Parker, N. Y. | Williams, Ohio |
| Ellsworth | Keister | Peters | Wilson, Ill. |
| Elston | Kelley | Platt | Wingo |
| Emerson | Kennedy, Iowa | Porter | Wood, Ind. |
| Esch | Kennedy, R. I. | Powers | Woods, Iowa |
| Fairchild | Kiess, Pa. | Pratt | Young, N. Dak. |
| Farr | King | Ramseyer | |
| Focht | Kinkaid | Reavis | |
| Fordney | Kreider | Ricketts | |

NAYS—210.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Byrnes, S. C. | Dent | Gard |
| Adamson | Byrns, Tenn. | Dewalt | Garner |
| Alken | Caldwell | Dickinson | Garrett |
| Alexander | Candler, Miss. | Dies | Glass |
| Allen | Cantrill | Dill | Godwin, N. C. |
| Almon | Caraway | Dixon | Goodwin, Ark. |
| Ashbrook | Carew | Doelling | Gordon |
| Aswell | Carlin | Doollittle | Gray, Ind. |
| Ayres | Carter, Okla. | Doremus | Gregg |
| Bailey | Casey | Doughton | Griffin |
| Barkley | Church | Driscoll | Hamill |
| Barnhart | Clark, Fla. | Dupré | Hardy |
| Beakes | Cline | Eagan | Harrison |
| Bell | Coady | Eagle | Hart |
| Black | Collier | Edwards | Hastings |
| Blackmon | Connelly | Estopinal | Hay |
| Booher | Conry | Evans | Hayden |
| Borland | Cox | Farley | Heflin |
| Brown, W. Va. | Crisp | Ferris | Helm |
| Bruckner | Crosser | Finley | Helvering |
| Brumbaugh | Cullop | Fitzgerald | Henry |
| Buchanan, Tex. | Dale, N. Y. | Flood | Hensley |
| Burgess | Davenport | Flynn | Holland |
| Burke | Davis, Tex. | Foster | Hood |
| Burnett | Decker | Gandy | Houston |

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Howard | McDermott | Randall | Stephens, Tex. |
| Huddleston | McGillcuddy | Rauch | Stone |
| Hughes | McLemore | Rayburn | Stout |
| Hulbert | Maher | Reilly | Sumners |
| Hull, Tenn. | Mays | Riordan | Taggart |
| Humphreys, Miss. | Montague | Rouse | Tague |
| Igoe | Moon | Rubey | Talbott |
| Jacoway | Morgan, La. | Rucker | Tavener |
| Johnson, Ky. | Morrison | Russell, Mo. | Taylor, Ark. |
| Jones | Moss, Ind. | Sabath | Taylor, Colo. |
| Kettner | Murray | Saunders | Thomas |
| Key, Ohio | Nicholls, S. C. | Sears | Thompson |
| Kincheloe | Oglesby | Shackelford | Tillman |
| Kitchin | Oldfield | Shallenberger | Tribble |
| Konop | Oliver | Sherley | Van Dyke |
| Lazaro | Olney | Sherwood | Vinson |
| Lee | O'Shaunessy | Shouse | Walkers |
| Leshner | Overmyer | Sims | Watson, Va. |
| Lever | Page, N. C. | Small | Webb |
| Lewis | Park | Smith, Tex. | Whaley |
| Liebel | Parkman | Sparkman | Williams, W. E. |
| Linthicum | Patten | Stegall | Wilson, Fla. |
| Littlepage | Pou | Stedman | Wilson, La. |
| Lloyd | Price | Steele, Iowa | Wise |
| Lobeck | Quin | Steele, Pa. | Young, Tex. |
| London | Ragsdale | Stephens, Miss. | |
| McAndrews | Rainey | Stephens, Nebr. | |
| McClintic | Raker | | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Austin Roberts, Mass. Switzer

NOT VOTING—22.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Adair | Gray, Ala. | Loft | Scully |
| Bennet | Hamilton, N. Y. | McKellar | Slayden |
| Fess | Hamlin | Padgett | Smith, N. Y. |
| Fields | Kent | Phelan | Winslow |
| Gallagher | Langley | Sanford | |
| Gallivan | Lieb | Scott, Pa. | |

So the motion to recommit was lost.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. ADAIR with Mr. WINSLOW.

Mr. MCKELLAR with Mr. AUSTIN.

On this vote:

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. FESS.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. LIEB with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. SANFORD.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BENNET.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. MANN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 206, nays 191, answered "present" 6, not voting 29, as follows:

YEAS—206.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Abercrombie | Davenport | Helm | Nicholls, S. C. |
| Adamson | Davis, Tex. | Helvering | Oglesby |
| Alken | Decker | Henry | Oldfield |
| Alexander | Dent | Hensley | Oliver |
| Almon | Dewalt | Holland | Olney |
| Ashbrook | Dickinson | Hood | O'Shaunessy |
| Aswell | Dies | Houston | Overmyer |
| Ayres | Dill | Howard | Page, N. C. |
| Bailey | Dixon | Huddleston | Park |
| Barkley | Doelling | Hughes | Patten |
| Barnhart | Doollittle | Hulbert | Pou |
| Beakes | Doremus | Hull, Tenn. | Price |
| Bell | Doughton | Humphreys, Miss. | Quin |
| Black | Driscoll | Igoe | Ragsdale |
| Blackmon | Dupré | Jacoway | Rainey |
| Booher | Eagan | Johnson, Ky. | Raker |
| Borland | Eagle | Kettner | Randall |
| Brown, W. Va. | Edwards | Key, Ohio | Rauch |
| Bruckner | Estopinal | Kincheloe | Rayburn |
| Brumbaugh | Evans | Kitchin | Reilly |
| Buchanan, Tex. | Farley | Konop | Riordan |
| Burgess | Ferris | Lazaro | Rouse |
| Burke | Finley | Lee | Rubey |
| Burnett | Fitzgerald | Leshner | Rucker |
| | Flood | Lever | Russell, Mo. |
| | Flynn | Lewis | Saunders |
| | Foster | Liebel | Sears |
| | Gandy | Linthicum | Shackelford |
| | Gard | Littlepage | Shallenberger |
| | Garner | Lloyd | Sherley |
| | Garrett | Lobeck | Sherwood |
| | Glass | London | Shouse |
| | Godwin, N. C. | McAndrews | Sims |
| | Goodwin, Ark. | McClintic | Sisson |
| | Gordon | McDermott | Small |
| | Gray, Ind. | McGillcuddy | Smith, Tex. |
| | Gregg | McLemore | Sparkman |
| | Griffin | Maher | Stegall |
| | Hamill | Mays | Stedman |
| | Hardy | Montague | Steele, Iowa |
| | Harrison | Moon | Steele, Pa. |
| | Hart | Morgan, La. | Stephens, Miss. |
| | Hastings | Morrison | Stephens, Nebr. |
| | Hay | Moss, Ind. | Stephens, Tex. |
| | Hayden | Murray | Stone |
| | Heflin | Neely | Stout |

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Sumners | Thomas | Walker | Wilson, Fla. |
| Taggart | Thompson | Watkins | Wilson, La. |
| Tague | Tillman | Watson, Va. | Wise |
| Tavener | Tribble | Webb | Young, Tex. |
| Taylor, Ark. | Van Dyke | Whaley | |
| Taylor, Colo. | Vinson | Williams, W. E. | |

NAYS—191.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Anderson | Focht | King | Reavis |
| Anthony | Fordney | Kinkaid | Ricketts |
| Bacharach | Foss | Kreider | Roberts, Nev. |
| Bachfeld | Frear | Lafean | Rodenberg |
| Bales | Freeman | La Follette | Rogers |
| Britten | Fuller | Lehibach | Rowe |
| Brown, Wis. | Gardner | Lenroot | Rowland |
| Browning | Garland | Lindbergh | Russell, Ohio |
| Buchanan, Ill. | Gillett | Loud | Schall |
| Butler | Glynn | McArthur | Scott, Mich. |
| Callaway | Good | McCracken | Sells |
| Campbell | Gould | McFadden | Siegel |
| Cannon | Graham | McKenzie | Sinnott |
| Capstick | Gray, N. J. | McKinley | Slomp |
| Carter, Mass. | Green, Iowa | McLaughlin | Sloan |
| Cary | Greene, Mass. | Madden | Smith, Idaho |
| Chandler, N. Y. | Greene, Vt. | Magee | Smith, Mich. |
| Charles | Guernsey | Mann | Smith, Minn. |
| Chapfield | Hadley | Mapes | Snell |
| Coleman | Hamilton, Mich. | Martin | Snyder |
| Cooper, Ohio | Haskell | Matthews | Stafford |
| Cooper, W. Va. | Hansen | Meeker | Stephens, Cal. |
| Cooper, Wis. | Hawley | Miller, Del. | Sterling |
| Copley | Hayes | Miller, Minn. | Stinson |
| Costello | Heaton | Miller, Pa. | Sulloway |
| Crago | Helgesen | Mooney | Sweet |
| Cramton | Hernandez | Moore, Pa. | Swift |
| Curry | Hill | Moore, Ind. | Temple |
| Dale, Vt. | Hillard | Morgan, Okla. | Tilson |
| Dallinger | Hollingsworth | Moss, W. Va. | Timberlake |
| Danforth | Hopwood | Mott | Tinkham |
| Darrow | Howell | Mudd | Towner |
| Davis, Minn. | Hull, Iowa | Nelson | Treadway |
| Dempsey | Humphrey, Wash. | Nichols, Mich. | Vare |
| Denison | Husted | Nolan | Volstead |
| Dillon | Hutchinson | North | Walsh |
| Dowell | James | Norton | Ward |
| Drukker | Johnson, S. Dak. | Oakey | Wason |
| Dunn | Johnson, Wash. | Paige, Mass. | Watson, Pa. |
| Dyer | Kahn | Parker, N. J. | Wheeler |
| Edmonds | Kearns | Parker, N. Y. | Williams, T. S. |
| Ellsworth | Keating | Parker, N. Y. | Williams, Ohio |
| Elston | Keister | Peters | Wilson, Ill. |
| Emerson | Kelley | Platt | Wingo |
| Esch | Kennedy, Iowa | Porter | Wood, Ind. |
| Fairchild | Kennedy, R. I. | Powers | Woods, Iowa |
| Farr | Kless, Pa. | Pratt | Young, N. Dak. |
| | | Ramseyer | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Allen | Roberts, Mass. | Switzer | Talbott |
| McCulloch | Sabath | | |

NOT VOTING—29.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Austin | Hamilton, N. Y. | Longworth | Slayden |
| Adair | Hamlin | McKellar | Smith, N. Y. |
| Bennet | Hinds | Mondell | Steenerson |
| Fess | Jones | Padgett | Sutherland |
| Fields | Kent | Phelan | Winslow |
| Gallagher | Langley | Sanford | |
| Gallivan | Lieb | Scott, Pa. | |
| Gray, Ala. | Loft | Scully | |

So the joint resolution was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. PADGETT (for resolution) with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts (against).

Mr. GALLAGHER (for resolution) with Mr. HAMILTON of New York (against).

Mr. JONES (for resolution) with Mr. STEENERSON (against).

Mr. SMITH of New York (for resolution) with Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania (against).

Mr. SLAYDEN (for resolution) with Mr. FESS (against).

Mr. SCULLY (for resolution) with Mr. BENNET (against).

Mr. HAMLIN (for resolution) with Mr. SANFORD (against).

Mr. LIEB (for resolution) with Mr. SWITZER (against).

Mr. MCKELLAR (for resolution) with Mr. AUSTIN (against).

Mr. SABATH (for resolution) with Mr. MONDELL (against).

Mr. ALLEN (for resolution) with Mr. LONGWORTH (against).

Mr. TALBOTT (for resolution) with Mr. HINDS (against).

Mr. ADAIR (for resolution) with Mr. MCCULLOCH (against).

Mr. GALLIVAN (for resolution) with Mr. WINSLOW (against).

Mr. PHELAN (for resolution) with Mr. SUTHERLAND (against).

Mr. MCCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. ADAIR, vote?

The SPEAKER. He did not.

Mr. MCCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Indiana. I voted "nay." I desire to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The name of Mr. MCCULLOCH was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. LONGWORTH, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Ohio. I voted "yea." I desire to withdraw that vote and answer "present."

The name of Mr. ALLEN was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. MONDELL, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I am paired with the gentleman from Wyoming. I desire to withdraw my vote of "yea" and answer "present."

The name of Mr. SABATH was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. ASHBROOK, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ASHBROOK voted on the first roll call. He was standing in the center aisle. I remember it and a number of others heard him.

Mr. BARNHART. I heard him vote.

The SPEAKER. How did he vote?

Mr. ALLEN. He voted "yea."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on the statement of the gentlemen, I have no objection to Mr. ASHBROOK's vote being recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will record Mr. ASHBROOK as voting "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall listening when his name was called?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No; I had been called out of the Chamber on important business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not bring himself within the rule.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. KITCHIN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks in the RECORD until January 4, 1916.

Mr. SABATH. Does that mean all Members who have spoken, or all Members?

Mr. MANN. All Members.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that all Members may have until January 4, 1916, to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the joint resolution which has just been passed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MOROS AND NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (H. DOC. NO. 422).

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith act No. 2403 of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Philippine Legislature."

Among the acts of the legislature extended to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes is act No. 2325, which is amendatory of the Philippine public-land act, and which, under the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, may not go into effect or have the force of law until approved by the President and the Congress.

Act No. 2325 was duly approved as required by law, and I recommend that the accompanying act of the Philippine Commission be also approved. I transmit herewith a letter of the Secretary of War which explains the necessity for the enactment of this law.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 16, 1915.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution making appropriation to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolution of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa;

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.; and

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HAYDEN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of William Wooster, H. R. 4895, Sixty-first Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. RUCKER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Nathan McDaniel, Sixty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House joint resolution No. 60, with Senate amendment, and consider it in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, without waiting to hear it read, as it is rather late to-night and we will be in session to-morrow, this question can come up with other things. So I shall object.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I thought as the gentleman wanted to take 12 hours of debate he would not mind taking more time now for business.

Mr. MANN. It is on account of the requests from the Democratic side of the House, where so many gentlemen want to go to the opera house to-night, that I make the objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Friday, December 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Westport Harbor and Saugatuck River, Conn. (H. Doc. No. 404); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Hiwassee River, Tenn. (H. Doc. No. 405); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Plattsburg Harbor, on Lake Champlain, for a deep-water connection with the New York State Barge Canal (H. Doc. No. 406); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Brier Creek, Ga. (H. Doc. No. 407); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Quincy Bay, Ill., and channel and slough connecting bay with Mississippi River (H. Doc. No. 408); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Novato Creek, Cal. (H. Doc. No. 409); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of New York Harbor, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 410); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

8. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Anne, Mass. (H. Doc. No.

411); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

9. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Cane River, La., from Grand Ecore to Colfax (H. Doc. No. 412); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

10. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Gull Lake Reservoir, Minn. (H. Doc. No. 413); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of South Fork of Kentucky River, Ky., with a view to an additional lock and dam (H. Doc. No. 414); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Port Clinton Harbor, Ohio (H. Doc. No. 415); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of Leaf and Pascagoula Rivers from the mouth of Bowie Creek to the junction of the Pascagoula and Dog Rivers, Miss. (H. Doc. No. 416); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

14. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary survey of Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass. (H. Doc. No. 417); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

15. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Bayou Plaquemine Brule, La., with a view to the extension of the improvement (H. Doc. No. 418); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Missouri River from Kansas City, Kans., to the northern limits of Florence, Nebr. (H. Doc. No. 419); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed statement of the refunds of customs duties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915; also Treasury decisions, abstracts of the decisions of the Board of the United States General Appraisers, and court decisions cited in the report (H. Doc. No. 420); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the commanding officer of Watertown Arsenal of "tests of iron and steel and other materials for industrial purposes" made at that arsenal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

19. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for printing and binding for the Patent Office, Department of the Interior, fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 421); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. QUIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4954) directing the Secretary of War to reconvey a parcel of land to the Anshe Chesed Congregation, Vicksburg, Miss., reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 10), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1022) granting an increase of pension to Edmond C. Hausel, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 6023) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for

local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 6024) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ladysmith, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6025) to repeal section 5 of an act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code, approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6026) appropriating \$1,000,000 for the use of the United States Public Health Service in encouraging rural sanitation, with special reference to the prevention and suppression of malaria and typhoid fever; to the Committee on Appropriations.

* Also, a bill (H. R. 6027) providing for the erection of a joint monument or memorial to Col. John Adam Treutlen, and to mark the settlement of the Salzburger colony at or near Ebenezer Church, in Effingham County, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6028) to provide for medical treatment of Confederate veterans in Government hospitals and appropriating \$1,000,000 with which to build and operate a home and hospital for Confederate veterans and their widows at Claxton, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 6029) for the erection of an addition to the public building at Springfield, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 6030) referring the claim of the State of Rhode Island to the Court of Claims for adjudication; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 6031) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 6032) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Peru, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 6033) making an appropriation to establish a national park at the Oriskany (N. Y.) battle field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 6034) to make available a portion of the appropriation for the immigration station at Baltimore, Md., for such counters, booths, screens, railings, seats, bunks, kitchen and laundry equipment, etc., as necessary in connection with said station; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 6035) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6036) to provide for the payment of a yearly license tax by manufacturers of native wines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 6037) providing for the construction and equipment of a laboratory for research work at Newport, R. I.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 6038) for the appointment of second lieutenants in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY: A bill (H. R. 6039) to provide capital for agricultural development; to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgages; to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans; to furnish a market for United States bonds; to provide a method of applying postal-savings deposits to the promotion of the public welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 6040) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 6041) for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wakefield, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 6042) reducing the postage rate on local letters to 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6043) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6044) making an appropriation to enforce the provisions of an act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products and to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 6045) for the prevention and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURNETT (by request): A bill (H. R. 6046) to further regulate the entrance of Chinese aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6047) to further regulate the admission of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6048) to create a national arbitration tribunal and to define the duties and powers thereof; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6049) to amend section 86 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6050) providing for the erection of a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 6051) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Lowville, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 6052) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 6053) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 6054) for the relief of the Kentucky drafted men; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6055) to create the department of transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 6056) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6057) to amend section 14 of the reclamation extension act, approved August 13, 1914; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6058) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Yuma, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 6059) to provide for the erection of a public building at Effingham, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 6060) to amend section 914, chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878, relating to the judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6061) to provide for the erection of a lighthouse on Pilar Point, at the entrance to Half Moon Bay, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6062) to regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tartars, Malays, Afghans, East Indians, Lascars, Hindoos, and other persons of the Mongolian or Asiatic race and persons of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tartar, Malayan, Afghan, East Indian, Hindoo, or other Mongolian extraction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6063) providing for the payment of certain claims of the State of California growing out of the Indian wars; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6064) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Princeton, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 6065) to provide for Federal aid to good roads, to permit the several States to utilize the superior credit of the United States in raising road construction funds, to aid the States in maintenance of roads, and to create a national highway commission; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6066) for the enlargement of the Federal building at San Jose, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6067) to further regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 6068) to establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of Colquitt, Miller County, Ga.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6069) to establish a fish-hatchery and fish-culture station in the second congressional district of Georgia or near Albany, Ga.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 6070) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii amending the franchise held by the Hawaiian Electric Co. (Ltd.) by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BEALES: A bill (H. R. 6071) providing for the protection of Antwerp or homing pigeons when in an interstate flight; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6072) to amend the act to regulate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6073) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to the town of Myton, Utah; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6074) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Nephi, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6075) providing for the establishment and maintenance of a Weather Bureau station at Brigham City, Utah; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6076) to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, to be used in researches in home economics, and regulating the expenditure thereof; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6077) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6078) for the reimbursement of the legal representatives of James Harvey Dennis for moneys expended by the said James Harvey Dennis for the improvement of the Tennessee River; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6079) for the erection and maintenance of a steam fog whistle on Point Pinos, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6080) to establish a lighthouse of the first order on Point Pinos, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6081) to provide for the erection of a monument at the summit of Fremonts Peak, Cal., to commemorate the unfurling of the flag of the United States upon that spot by Gen. Fremont at the outbreak of the War with Mexico; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6082) granting certain lands to the State of California to form a part of California Redwood Park in said State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6083) to amend the naturalization laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6084) to regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of certain classes of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6085) to limit denomination of silver certificates, United States notes, and Treasury notes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6086) to provide for the establishment of a life-saving station at Half Moon Bay, south of Point Montara and near Montara Reef, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 6087) to establish public highways or roads along all section lines in the Seneca, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, Peoria, West Miami, and Quapaw Tribes of Indians in the Quapaw Agency, in eastern Oklahoma; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) providing for the removal of restrictions from certain lands in the Cherokee Nation, Okla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6089) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of Sea Gate, Coney Island, N. Y., Ambrose Channel, and connecting waters to Gravesend Bay; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 6090) to amend section 3342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 6091) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 6092) for the acquisition of additional ground and the erection and construction thereon of an addition to the United States post-office building at Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6093) to increase the tax on beer and playing cards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6094) to establish a fish hatchery at Itta-bena, Miss.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 6095) to create a legislative drafting and reference bureau; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: A bill (H. R. 6096) in reference to a national military park on the Plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6097) to ratify the compact and agreement between the States of Oregon and Washington regarding concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries in connection with regulating, protecting, and preserving fish; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ABERGROMBIE: A bill (H. R. 6098) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 6099) to amend section 72 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 6100) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sparta, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6101) to provide for the erection of a public building at Carbondale, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6102) to provide for the erection of a public building at Herrin, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWARD: Resolution (H. Res. 64) authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to make a thorough and searching investigation of the charges against certain banks by the Comptroller of the Currency; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Resolution (H. Res. 65) providing for an amendment to the rules of the House as to the manner of consideration of bills and resolutions to amend the rules and for the consideration of any bill or resolution introduced in the House or passed by the Senate; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 68) to cede to the State of Maryland temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Fort McHenry Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 69) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PARK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) to refund under certain conditions a portion of the offers in compromise for failure to make the return required under section 38, act of August 5, 1909, said offers in compromise having been covered into the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 71) granting permission for the erection of a monument in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., to the memory and in honor of the members of the various orders of sisters who gave their services as nurses on battle fields, in hospitals, and on floating hospitals during the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6103) granting a pension to Eliza J. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6104) granting an increase of pension to James Wasson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) granting an increase of pension to James A. Stitsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6106) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Deeren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6107) granting an increase of pension to James F. Dakins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6108) granting an increase of pension to John Buettner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6109) for the relief of Reuben McKroskie; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 6110) granting a pension to Edward A. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6111) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Lind; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6112) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6113) granting an increase of pension to Nina B. Pugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 6114) granting a pension to William Fuller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 6115) granting a pension to Solomon Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6116) granting a pension to Hannah Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6117) granting a pension to Jane Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6118) granting an increase of pension to James R. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) granting an increase of pension to George L. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) granting an increase of pension to John W. Stroup; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6121) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6122) granting an increase of pension to John Favinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6123) granting an increase of pension to John Rockwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6124) granting an increase of pension to George W. Medick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6126) granting an increase of pension to John W. Warman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 6127) for the relief of the estate of Austin C. Banks, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6128) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Willson Smart, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6129) for the relief of the estate of William Thompson, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 6130) to authorize the issue of a patent to certain land in Alabama to William M. Wilson; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6131) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6132) granting an increase of pension to Samantha J. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6133) granting an increase of pension to Josiah R. Sampson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 6134) granting a pension to John W. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6135) granting a pension to William J. Grimm; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6136) granting an increase of pension to Pary McNair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6137) granting an increase of pension to John S. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6139) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6140) for the relief of Theodore Copenhaver; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 6141) granting a pension to Mary Walls; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6142) granting a pension to John C. Rowland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) granting an increase of pension to Fred Windgoetter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) for the relief of Edward F. McDermott, alias James Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) for the relief of Zachary T. Heal; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 6147) granting a pension to Luella Kirtland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6148) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Wilkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6149) granting an increase of pension to Eron B. Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6150) granting an increase of pension to Oscar H. Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 6151) granting a pension to Addie R. Kite; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6152) granting an increase of pension to Louis B. Lomax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6153) granting a pension to Bessie L. Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6154) granting a pension to Dora Dee Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6155) for the relief of William G. Ruddell, administrator of the estate of Reuben R. Turner; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6156) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Croft; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6157) for the relief of the legal representatives of the Beaufort Library Society; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. A. 6158) granting an increase of pension to Milton H. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6159) granting a pension to Veronica Werner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6160) for the relief of Paul Wallerstein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES: A bill (H. R. 6161) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Yauchler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 6162) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) granting an increase of pension to Clara Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 6164) granting an increase of pension to Eliza R. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 6165) granting a pension to Mary Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6166) granting an increase of pension to George H. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COSTELLO: A bill (H. R. 6167) for the relief of Dominick Taheny and John W. Mortimer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 6168) granting a pension to Theresa B. Streibig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 6169) granting a pension to James W. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6170) granting a pension to John T. Biggers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) granting an increase of pension to William W. Merriss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6172) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hendricks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6173) for the relief of Carl Puckett; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6174) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Linn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6175) for the relief of Hiram B. Calvert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 6176) granting a pension to William R. Claxton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6177) granting an increase of pension to Anna F. Haase; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EAGAN: A bill (H. R. 6178) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dippel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6179) granting a pension to Theresa De Villeneuve; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 6180) for the relief of Lillie B. Randell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) for the relief of Letitia W. Garrison; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6182) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Way, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 6183) granting a pension to Eliza Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 6184) granting a pension to Lodeana C. Hodges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Spragg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 6187) granting a pension to Pyrrhus Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6188) granting a pension to Hiram C. Howard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 6189) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Demond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6190) granting a pension to James Daly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) to place Rev. John A. Ferry, captain, upon the unlimited retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 6192) to correct the military record of William C. Pearson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 6193) for the relief of J. A. Riddel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6194) for the relief of William Wooster; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6195) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the claim of James W. Pearce v. The United States; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6196) granting a pension to Gertrude M. Farrar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) granting a pension to Alta M. Comstock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6198) granting a pension to William Trots; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6199) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) granting an increase of pension to William T. Lambert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Haines; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6202) granting an increase of pension to Russell B. Tripp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6203) for the relief of Thomas Bingham; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6204) for the relief of Owen Barnes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6205) for the relief of Andrew J. Lawrence; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) for the relief of the legal representatives of Parker S. Rouse, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6207) for the relief of Isabel E. Rockwell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6208) for the relief of William E. Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6209) for the relief of the heirs of Ellery B. Wilmar; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6210) for the relief of Albert C. Walten-spiel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) for the relief of the widow and the heirs of Samuel A. Bishop; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6212) for the relief of R. S. Thornton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6213) for the relief of W. F. Durand; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEATON: A bill (H. R. 6214) granting a pension to Joseph Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) granting an increase of pension to John Stack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 6216) to correct the military record of Ramon Padilla; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6217) for the relief of A. W. Sudduth; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6218) for the relief of Juan Paiz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6219) for the relief of Juan Ocana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6220) to correct the military record of Thomas Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6221) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Burdick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6222) for the relief of Daniel M. Frost; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6223) for the relief of Margaret Lafferty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 6224) for the relief of E. D. Judkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) for the relief of the estate of William H. Moores; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 6226) granting an increase of pension to Mack Rittenberry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6227) granting an increase of pension to Lou Emma Newsom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6228) granting an increase of pension to William House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6229) granting a pension to Burnetta K. Brafford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6230) granting a pension to Christopher C. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6231) granting a pension to W. W. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6232) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6233) granting an increase of pension to George W. Knizley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6234) granting an increase of pension to Francis Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6235) granting an increase of pension to Dock J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) for the relief of the heirs of William Hardman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) for the relief of Franklin Nix; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) for the relief of John T. Warden; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6240) for the relief of the heirs of Ruben Settle, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KALANIANA'OLE: A bill (H. R. 6241) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act amending the franchise granted to H. P. Baldwin, R. A. Wadsworth, J. N. S. Williams, D. C. Lindsay, C. D. Lufkin, James L. Coke, and W. T. Robinson, and now held under assignment to Island Electric Co. (Ltd.), by extending it to include the Makawao district, on the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, and extending the control of the Public Utilities Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to said franchise and its holder; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 6242) for the relief of Ralph M. Johnson; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6243) for the relief of Richard Prender-gast; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6244) granting an increase of pension to Alva French; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 6245) granting an increase of pension to Jordan J. McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 6246) granting an increase of pension to James R. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIEBEL: A bill (H. R. 6247) granting a pension to Alice McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6248) granting a pension to Ann Roueche; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6249) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6250) granting a pension to Elizabeth I. Lyons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6251) granting a pension to Augustus O. Hartel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6252) granting a pension to John J. Donovan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6253) granting a pension to John Dowdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6254) granting a pension to Eva Kern; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6255) granting a pension to Bridget E. Reid; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6256) granting a pension to Frank L. Prue; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6257) granting a pension to John Salchli; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6258) granting a pension to William F. Volk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6259) granting an increase of pension to Oscar K. Stinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6260) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wetherall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6261) granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6262) granting an increase of pension to Charles Bauschard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6263) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Montague; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6264) granting an increase of pension to John M. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6265) for the relief of Anson Martin Hartson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6266) for the relief of John W. Heald; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 6267) to reimburse Tennie A. Anderson, postmaster at Maplewood, Fayette County, W. Va., for money, money orders, and postage stamps stolen; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6268) granting an increase of pension to Robert Daulton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 6269) granting a pension to Robert J. Walsh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6270) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Carruth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6271) granting an increase of pension to Augustus A. Prugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6272) granting an increase of pension to William M. Harrod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6273) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 6274) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Sigman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6275) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Van Valkenburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 6276) granting an increase of pension to Freeman H. Bentley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 6277) for the relief of Lucius K. Osterhout; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 6278) granting an increase of pension to Myra A. Putnam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 6279) granting a pension to Anna M. Kesselring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 6280) for the relief of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Connection Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6281) granting a pension to Jane Little; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6282) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth G. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6283) granting a pension to Jasper Stoops; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6284) granting a pension to Sarah Wishard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6285) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6286) granting a pension to Elijah Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) granting a pension to Mary A. Chadock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6288) granting an increase of pension to William Satow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6289) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6290) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Gluck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 6291) granting an increase of pension to David McMillen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OAKLEY: A bill (H. R. 6292) granting an increase of pension to Mary Adamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 6293) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Haskins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6294) granting an increase of pension to Peter Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6295) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Ballou; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6296) granting an increase of pension to Caroline L. H. Chesebro; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6297) granting an increase of pension to Caroline F. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6298) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6299) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6300) granting an increase of pension to Henry Dana; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6301) for the relief of John Healy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6302) for the relief of Frank M. Horton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6303) for the relief of John McKenzie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6304) for the relief of William H. Riddensdale; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6305) for the relief of Mary Randall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6306) for the relief of Belvedere Steele; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6307) for the relief of Iver Boreson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6308) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Bolan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6309) granting a pension to Everett L. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6310) granting a pension to William P. La Croix; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6311) for the relief of the estate of Mary Davis Denny; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 6312) granting a pension to Ellen Mulligan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6313) granting a pension to Harriett Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 6314) granting an increase of pension to James A. Buck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 6315) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Ramsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6316) for the relief of the Overland Trust & Realty Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 6317) granting a pension to Mary J. Brophy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6318) granting a pension to Herbert B. Holloway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6319) granting a pension to Fred G. Reed; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6320) granting a pension to Stephen Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6321) granting an increase of pension to John F. Tweedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6322) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6323) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. Gallion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6324) granting an increase of pension to Andrew C. Freshour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6325) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6326) granting an increase of pension to John W. Flook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6327) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Linville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6328) granting an increase of pension to Martin Schoonover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6329) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. O'Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 6330) granting a pension to Joseph F. Flynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6331) granting a pension to Herman E. Jansen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6332) granting a pension to Michael Grace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6333) granting a pension to Rusetta M. Gaylord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6334) granting a pension to John Delaney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6335) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. H. V. Holdsworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6336) granting an increase of pension to Matthew J. McKeon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6337) granting an increase of pension to Michael Curtin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6338) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6339) for the relief of William E. Farrell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6340) for the relief of Bridget McGrane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6341) for the relief of Thomas Crowley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6342) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Delaney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6343) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Washington E. Hall, alias John Duffy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6344) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6345) for the relief of Laban H. Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 6346) for the relief of F. Simons, R. J. Stemm, T. H. White, and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 6347) granting a pension to Thomas Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6348) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brookover, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6349) granting an increase of pension to Julia Tomlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6350) for the relief of Nathan McDanel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6351) granting a pension to Thomas Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6352) granting a pension to Scott Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 6353) granting a pension to Samantha March; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6354) granting an increase of pension to John J. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6355) granting an increase of pension to Philip Reubel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 6356) for the relief of Frank Address; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 6357) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Tweedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 6358) granting a pension to Mary K. Plowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 6359) granting a pension to Arthur S. Hurlburt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6360) granting a pension to Alonzo Sidman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6361) for the relief of the legal representative of Thomas W. Daugherty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 6362) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6363) granting a pension to Emma L. Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6364) granting an increase of pension to George D. Mayes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6365) granting an increase of pension to John C. Logue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6366) granting an increase of pension to John W. Albrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6367) granting an increase of pension to William H. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6368) for the relief of John McKendry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6369) granting an increase of pension to Matildia F. Hedrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6370) for the relief of Moses C. Tingley, an Indian allottee; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6371) to cancel allotments made to three members of the Wintu Tribe of Indians on the public domain in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STINESS: A bill (H. R. 6372) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 6373) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hakes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6374) granting a pension to David Oliver Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6375) granting an increase of pension to George E. Boyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6376) granting an increase of pension to Levi Durlinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6377) granting an increase of pension to James T. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6378) granting an increase of pension to George W. Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6379) granting an increase of pension to Charles La Fayette Wilson Neff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6380) granting an increase of pension to James H. Pemble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6381) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rawley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6382) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 6383) granting an increase of pension to William F. Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6384) granting an increase of pension to Edward Boehmler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWIFT: A bill (H. R. 6385) granting a pension to Alexander T. Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6386) granting a pension to Humphrey D. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 6387) granting an increase of pension to William Shaner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 6388) granting a pension to Howard E. Tolson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6389) granting a pension to Julia M. Connolly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6390) granting a pension to Charles B. McConn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6391) granting a pension to Mary E. Conn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6392) granting a pension to Mary A. Caulk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6393) granting an increase of pension to James T. Rider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6394) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Kemp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6395) granting an increase of pension to Charles Copenspire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6396) granting an increase of pension to Donna M. Blatter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6397) to authorize the President to appoint Col. Rogers Birnie a brigadier general and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 6398) granting an increase of pension to James Blue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6399) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo B. Morey; to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6400) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6401) granting an increase of pension to Daniel V. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 6402) for the relief of A. E. Kuester; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 6403) granting a pension to Margaret I. Barrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6404) granting a pension to John F. Cassidy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6405) for the relief of John A. Henley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6406) granting the sum of \$480 to Clara Kane, dependent parent, by reason of the death of William A.

Yenser, late civil employee, killed as a result of an accident at Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6407) granting an honorable discharge to John Prickett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6408) granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6409) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Harris, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6410) to carry into effect the finding of the Court of Claims in the case of Amanda E. Macfarlane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6411) granting a pension to Josephine Burnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6412) for the relief of John M. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6413) granting a pension to Eliza A. Beeber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: Resolution (H. Res. 63) for the relief of the heir of Robert H. Key, late an employee of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Shamokin (Pa.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging adoption of Hobson amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of the president of the Sparta (Wis.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging adoption of the Hobson prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of churches of Aberdeen, Miss., urging adoption of the Hobson prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of Missouri Grange, urging the enactment of a national rural-credits law; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany the claim of Rachel Thompson for special relief; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Ohio Stogies Manufacturers' Association, asking the elimination of the classification of quantity on cigars in war tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, favoring the congressional medal of honor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the trustees of the Newark (Ohio) Merchants' Association, indorsing the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: Petition of Harold Reyer and others, of Colby, Wis., in favor of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petitions of sundry citizens of New York, protesting against tax on perfumery and toilet articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Lace and Embroidery Co., relative to exemption from war-tax bill of mutual insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, favoring suitable measure of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, relative to purchase of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petitions of James H. Bryans and Edward C. Reeger, of New York, favoring military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of New York, protesting against war tax on liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLINE: Papers to accompany House bill 3143, granting an increase of pension to John Hanes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: Petition of the Sacramento Young Men's Christian Association, of Sacramento, Cal., favoring Federal censorship of motion pictures in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Fidelity Storage Co., of Washington, favoring an amendment to the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of American Chicle Co., of New York, protesting against tax on chewing gum; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EAGAN: Memorial of Sons of the Revolution in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDS: Petition of Men's Association of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, favoring retirement of civil-service employees; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: Memorial of Glencoe Men's Club, of Glencoe, Ill., favoring adequate national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of Sons of the Revolution, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Caroline Sprang; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting a pension to Lodenna C. Hodges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of H. M. Jewett and others, of Mazon, Ill., favoring a national prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON: Remonstrances of Lorenz Leopold and 1,877 other citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, against any additional increase of special taxes now imposed upon the brewery and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in reference to agreements upon lumber industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William Anthony and others, in favor of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the National Foreign Trade Council, in favor of a sound national foreign-trade policy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Federal Sugar Refining Co., in favor of a revenue tax on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition in favor of the repeal of Schedule B of the emergency revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Dort & Brandt, of New York, against restriction of our commerce; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Federal Sugar Refining Co., against retaining the present duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Dry Goods Economist, in favor of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Commerce Department; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., against repeal of the so-called mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Charles War Hall, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROSSER: Petition of citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, protesting against any additional war-revenue tax on the beer and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Memorial of Peace Army of Construction, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of board of supervisors of San Luis Obispo County, Cal., asking support for the Oil Industry Association; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial of the Ohio Stogie Manufacturers' Association, against unjust revenue taxes on stogies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of sundry citizens of Harstine, Mason County, Wash., protesting against increase in Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIEBEL: Papers to accompany bill for pension to Alice McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany application to remove charge of desertion from record of Anson Martin Hartson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Montague; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Oscar K. Stinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for pension to Charles Banschard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for pension to John Salehli; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for pension for Frank L. Prue; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Thomas Wetherall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: Petition of Sons of the Revolution, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of fourth assembly district Woman Suffrage Party, in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Woman Suffrage Party of the sixth assembly district, Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of tenth assembly district Woman Suffrage Party, in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, pledging loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of residents of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., for discontinuance of war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORIN: Petitions of sundry citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring passage of the Stevens standard price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petition of Confederate soldiers of Oklahoma, favoring a return of the \$68,000,000 collected from 1863 to 1868, and known as the cotton tax; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of Julia M. Starling, of San Francisco, Cal., for amendment of subdivision 5, section 1, Article II, of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTH: Petitions of members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of Clarion, Pa.; St. Charles Catholic Church, at New Bethlehem, Pa.; St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Lucinda, Pa.; St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Crown, Pa.; and St. Michael's Catholic Church, at Fryburg, Pa., in favor of amending the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of C. Taubert, of Providence, R. I., protesting against taxation as proposed in the President's message; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Purity Baking Co., of Providence, R. I., protesting against the repeal of the mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Stillwater Worsted Co., of Harrisville, R. I., protesting the British embargo on stick logwood; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: Memorial of Second Lutheran Church, First Swedish Lutheran Church, Sven Lodge No. 55, Order of Vass, and other lodges, all of Gardner, Mass., protesting against exportation of arms by the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A resolution of the Pineville, Ky., Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking Congress to submit an amendment for national constitutional prohibition to the States at this session of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of Margaret A. R. Hollenbeck, Angeline D. Goodrich, Mrs. A. D. Bogardus, Eliz. Teeter, Emma Atwater, Cecil G. Tarbell, Fredrica Marshall, L. A. Willis, Cora French, Evelyn Field, and Jane E. Teeter, opposing bills that weaken our day of rest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a petition of Mildred Lanterman, C. H. Terperling, Clarence Collins, John Sears, C. H. Gupenning, George Armstrong, Ralph Robinson, Clyde Teeter, Ethel Teeter, Andrew Tarbell, Ed. Ozmun, Mary Morgan, Lucy Robinson, Jessie Ozmun, Flora Armstrong, Jennie Austin, Hattie Lauterman, Bessie Seaman, F. J. Allington, George Jewell, William H. Collins, Belle Collins, B. W. Jewell, H. K. Drake, J. B. Atwater, A. C. Hagin, George French, and Mrs. Marcelle, opposing bills to weaken our day of rest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Memorial of Commercial Club of Sandpoint, Idaho, favoring an appropriation to construct and maintain a road through Glacier National Park; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SNELL: Protest of E. C. Gray and A. G. Terwilliger, of Heuvelton, N. Y.; George Gardner, Norfolk, N. Y.; Campbell & Kennedy, Potsdam, N. Y.; Daniel Coughlin, Massena, N. Y.; Fred J. Chartrand, William Gilbo, James McGovern, A. L. Webb, A. Kennedy, Hugh J. Martin, Patrick Ware, J. R. Brandy, George H. Wall, John Lavarney, A. F. McConville, W. L. Merritt, Mrs. Rose E. White, W. E. Coppins, and James W. Lynch, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., against the reenactment of the war-tax measure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of North Star Farmers' Club, of Thief River Falls, Minn., protesting against preparedness for war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of New Haven Drug Club, favoring the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of New Haven Medical Association, for amendment of the narcotic-drug laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania (by request): Petition of the State Camp of Pennsylvania of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring civil-service pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATKINS: Petition of sundry citizens of Shreveport, La., favoring Federal censorship of motion pictures; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 17, 1915.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that the ethics of our national life has its source and the measure of its power in the prayer life of the people. Our standard of values has come from the unchangeable will of God. Thou hast taught us to take in the spiritual as well as the material in counting the riches of life. Day by day we come to Thee that our hearts may be attuned to the divine standard, that we may know the pleasure of the divine will. May we not deceive ourselves. Long ago we have been taught that a good name is to be preferred to great riches and loving favor to silver and gold. So may we be exemplars as well as leaders of the people and receive our guidance from God. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SOURCES OF REVENUE (S. DOC. NO. 227).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 16, 1915, certain information relative to the probable revenue to be derived from duties and excise taxes on tea, sugar, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL OF DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TESTS OF MATANUSKA COAL (S. DOC. NO. 26).

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, on December 10 a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the tests of Matanuska coal for use of the ships of the United States was received and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed. It develops that there are a great many illustrations in the report, and in order that they may be printed the Senate must give its consent. I ask unanimous consent that the illustrations be printed with the document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and consent is given.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of Texas, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Con-